THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

No. 4010. THURSDAY, MARCH 21, 1895. THIRTY DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

Banks.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA, LIMITED.

Authorised Capital £1,000,000
Subscribed Capital ..... £ 500,000

HEAD OFFICE :—HONGKONG.

Court of Directors:—

D. Gillies, Esq. | Chow Tung Shang, Esq.
H. Stolterfoht, Esq. | Kwan Hoi Chuen, Esq.
Chan Kit Shan, Esq.

Chief Manager,
GEO. W. F. PLAYFAIR.

Interest for 12 months Fixed, 5 per Cent.
Hongkong, 23rd October, 1893. [7

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.
HEAD OFFICE :—LONDON.

CAPITAL PAID-UP £800,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000
RESERVE FUND £275,000

INTEREST ALLOWED on CURRENT ACCOUNT at the Rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balances.

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months.....5 per cent.
" " " 6 " .....4 "
" " " 3 " .....3 "

A. C. MARSHALL,
Manager, Hongkong.
Hongkong, 17th May, 1894. [9

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED £1,125,000
PAID-UP .....£ 562,500

BANKERS:
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

INTEREST ALLOWED on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at the Rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS :—
For 12 Months.....5 per cent.
" 6 " .....4 "
" 3 " .....3 "

JOHN THURBURN,
Manager, Hongkong.
Hongkong, 18th June, 1894. [8

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £2,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP .....£ 351,093.15.0

BANKERS:
CAPITAL & COUNTIES BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
No. 3, PRINCE'S STREET, LONDON.

BRANCHES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

AGENCIES:
PENANG, SINGAPORE AND YOKOHAMA.

RATES OF INTEREST,
ALLOWED on CURRENT ACCOUNTS and Fixed Deposits can be ascertained on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

CHANTREY INCHBALD,
Manager.
Hongkong, 6th November, 1893. [214

Insurances.

SOUTH BRITISH FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND.

THE Undersigned are prepared to accept FIRE and MARINE INSURANCES on favourable terms.

Current rates, and a guaranteed Bonus equal to that paid by the local Offices.

S. J. DAVID & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 5th April, 1894. [435

GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL, TAELS 600,000 } $833,333.33.
EQUAL TO ..... }
RESERVE FUND ..... $318,000.00.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

LEE SING, Esq. | LO YEUK MOON, Esq.
LOU TSO SHUN, Esq.

MANAGER.—HO AMEL

MARINE RISKS on GOODS, &c., taken at CURRENT RATES to all parts of the World.

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST.
Hongkong, 19th December, 1885. [910

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED $1,000,000

The above Company is prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS, &c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world payable at any of its Agencies.

CHAU TSEUNG FAT,
Secretary.
HEAD OFFICE,
No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.
Hongkong, 26th May, 1894. [284

Intimations.

IN THE MATTER OF ROBERT FRASER-SMITH, DECEASED.

PERSONS INDEBTED to the above ESTATE will oblige by PAYING the AMOUNTS DUE to the SHROFF of *THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.*

C. F. A. SANGSTER,
Acting Registrar
and Official Administrator.
Hongkong, 25th February, 1895. [290

HUMPHREYS ESTATE AND FINANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE NINTH ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of the above COMPANY will be held at the Registered Offices of the Company, 38 and 40, Queen's Road Central, on SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at NOON, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Governing Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1894.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 16th to the 23rd instant, both days inclusive.

By Order,
HART BUCK,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 12th March, 1895. [353

THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE TWELFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the COMPANY'S OFFICE, Praya Central, on SATURDAY, 23rd March, at NOON, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers, Declaring a Dividend, and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 8th to the 23rd March, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 4th March, 1895. [318

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE ELEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the OFFICE of the COMPANY, Praya Central, on SATURDAY, 23rd March, at 12.30 P.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers, Declaring a Dividend, and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 8th to the 23rd March, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 4th March, 1895. [319

CHINA SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE SEVENTEENTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the COMPANY will be held at the OFFICE of the GENERAL AGENTS, Pedder's Street, at NOON, on THURSDAY, the 28th March, for the purpose of receiving a Report from the General Agents, with a Statement of Accounts to the 31st December, 1894.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 15th to 28th March, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Agents.
Hongkong, 11th March, 1895. [349

LUZON SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE THIRTEENTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the COMPANY will be held at the OFFICE of the GENERAL AGENTS, Pedder's Street, at 12.30 P.M., on THURSDAY, the 28th March, for the purpose of receiving a Report from the General Agents, with a Statement of Accounts to the 31st December, 1894.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 15th to 28th March, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Agents.
Hongkong, 11th March, 1895. [350

FLETCHER'S SARSAPARILLA AND POTASSIUM IODIDE.
Unequalled as a Blood Purifier.

FLETCHER'S PURE EXTRACT OF MALT.
FLETCHER'S PURE EXTRACT OF MALT AND COD LIVER OIL.

By the use of this valuable combination the system is strengthened and liability to Coughs, Consumption, Influenza, &c. is lessened.

FLETCHER'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF THE HYPOPHOSPHITES.

Recommended for its tonic action on the Nervous system.

Agents in Hongkong and South of China for TANSAN,
the New Japanese Table Water which contains 8 per cent. more Iron Carbonate than that from any similar Spa.

FLETCHER & Co., "THE PHARMACY,"
23, Queen's Road Central,
AND
CARMICHAEL & Co., LD.
Hongkong, 19th March, 1895. [31

AN APPEAL.

THE SUPERIORESS of the ITALIAN CONVENT, CAINE ROAD, begs most respectfully to APPEAL to the Residents of Hongkong and the Coast Ports, for their kind patronage and support, and desires to state that she will be pleased to receive orders for all kinds of NEEDLE WORK.

Gentlemen's Shirts made to order, and Cuffs and Collars renewed on old ones.

Ladies and Children's Under-clothing, Children's Dresses, and all kinds of Embroidery, Materials can be supplied, if required.

The Superioress will also be most grateful for any PAPER, or old ENVELOPES to be made into Books for the Children of the Poor Schools, who are taught by the Sisters.

Hongkong, 22nd April, 1895. [493

Intimations.

BELL'S ASBESTOS EASTERN AGENCY, LIMITED.
28, *QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.*

SPECIAL DAGGER PACKING FOR HIGH PRESSURE, ROUND OR SQUARE.

ASBESTOS PACKINGS of every description.
ASBESTOS SHEETS, MILLBOARDS, CANVAS, &c.
ASBESTOS COMPOSITION for COVERING BOILERS and STEAM PIPES.
CANVAS CORE PACKING (Tuck Form). SPECIAL ENGINE and CYLINDER OILS.
ASBESTOLINE, the most economical lubricant.
ALL GOODS BEARING TRADE MARK GUARANTEED.
Hongkong, 25th February, 1895. [189

THE FOLLOWING MAY BE HAD FROM
KELLY & WALSH, LIMITED.

GYMNASTICS, BY A. F. JENKIN.
Athletics, by H. H. Griffin.
Wrestling, by Walter Armstrong.
Fencing, by H. A. Colmore Dunn.
Boxing, by R. G. Allanson-Winn.
Baseball, by Newton Crane.
Association Football, by C. W. Alcock.
Lawn Tennis, by H. W. W. Wilberforce.
Tennis, Rackets, Fives, by Julian Marshall, Major J. Spens, J. A. Arnan Tait.
Golf, by W. T. Linskill.
Riding, by W. A. Kerr, V.C.
Riding for Ladies, by W. A. Kerr, V.C.
Mountaineering, by Claude Wilson.

CAMPING OUT, BY A. A. MACDONELL.
Canoeing, by J. D. Hayward.
Skating, by Douglas Adams.
Billiards, by Major-Gen. A. W. Drayson.
Hockey, by Frank S. Creswell.
Draughts & Backgammon, by Berkeley.
Dominoes & Solitaire, by Berkeley.
Ecarte & Euchre, by Berkeley.
Reversi & Go Bang, by Berkeley.
Piquet & Rubicon Piquet, by Berkeley.
Bezique & Cribbage, by Berkeley.
Solo Whist, by R. F. Green.
The two move Chess Problem, by B. G. Laws.

KELLY & WALSH, LIMITED.
Hongkong, 12th March, 1895. [6

HONGKONG HOTEL.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS,
"KREMLIN"
A. B. C. Code.

TELEPHONE,
No. 32.

BOARD AND LODGING
FROM $4.00 PER DAY.
HYDRAULIC LIFT TO ALL FLOORS.

The HOTEL STEAM LAUNCH Conveys PASSENGERS and BAGGAGES to and from all MAIL STEAMERS.

ROOMS TO LET on 2ND and 3RD FLOORS, FURNISHED or UNFURNISHED.

E. J. RICHARDSON,
MANAGER.
Hongkong, 21st January, 1895. [235

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.
SHIPCHANDLERS, SAIL-MAKERS, &c.

SUPPLIES OF ALL KINDS OF
SHIP AND ENGINE STORES
OF BEST BRANDS.

AGENTS FOR :—
HOLZAPFEL'S INTERNATIONAL COMPOSITION FOR SHIPS' BOTTOMS.
PRICE'S SPECIAL ENGINE and CYLINDER OIL.
United Asbestos Co.'s HIGH GRADE packings and jointings for Triple-Expansion Engines.
PURE FRESH WATER SUPPLIED.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.
Hongkong, 5th March, 1895. TELEPHONE No. 97. [95

THE CLUB HOTEL,
5, *BUND, YOKOHAMA.*

HOTEL METROPOLE,
1, *TSUKIJI, TOKYO.*

FIRST-CLASS HOTELS, centrally situated, well-furnished, the Cuisine under the Supervision of approved French Chef has no equal. ENTIRE FOREIGN MANAGEMENT, Experienced English matron in attendance.

The Hotel steam-launch with European Agent attends arrivals and departures; every assistance given in clearing luggages and affording information. Passengers are met at the Railway Station.

VISITORS have the option of messing either in TOKYO or YOKOHAMA, without extra charge—THE ONLY HOTEL OFFERING SUCH AN ADVANTAGE. EUROPEAN HAIR DRESSER on the Premises.

Certified Guides are in attendance at both Hotels.

THE CLUB HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED, PROPRIETORS.

C. T. BENNEY, Manager, *YOKOHAMA.* | L. DEWETTE, Manager, *TOKYO.* [160

TO SHIPMASTERS.

STEAM WATER-BOAT COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to SUPPLY on shortest notice any quantity of PURE FRESH FILTERED WATER for both DECK and BOILERS.

The only Company in Hongkong exclusively Supplying FILTERED WATER.

Despatch Guaranteed. Call Flag "W."

J. W. KEW & Co.,
18, Praya Central.
Hongkong, 17th November, 1894. [21

TO SHIPMASTERS.

CAPTAIN F. H. PLUMMER,
(LATE OF THE PATAGONIAN NAVY.)
THE OLDEST STEVEDORE IN MANILA.
STEVEDORE AND CONTRACTOR.

COALS and all kinds of STORES SUPPLIED on the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.
Manila, 5th October, 1895. [51

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION
OF
A VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY Situate at Victoria, Hongkong, to be SOLD
TO-MORROW
(FRIDAY), the 22nd March, 1895,
at 3 o'clock P.M. at the Premises.

The Property will first be offered IN ONE LOT and if not Sold will be offered IN LOTS as follows :—

Lot 1. The tenement No. 31, First Street.
Lot 2. The tenement No. 33, First Street.
Lot 3. The tenement No. 35, First Street.
Lot 4. The tenement No. 37, First Street.

The above tenements are situate on the Remaining Portion of Inland Lot No. 452.

For further Particulars and Conditions of Sale, apply to

VICTOR H. DEACON,
Solicitor,
or to
J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer,
Hongkong.
Hongkong, 15th March, 1895. [362

PUBLIC AUCTION
OF
VALUABLE AND USEFUL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, COTTAGE PIANO, BY COLLARD & COLLARD, &C.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by
PUBLIC AUCTION,
ON
SATURDAY, the 23rd March, 1895,
commencing at 2.30 P.M.,
at his SALE ROOMS, DUDDELL STREET,
(For Sundry Accounts),
A QUANTITY OF
VALUABLE AND USEFUL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
Comprising :—

ONE MARINBURK-MADE DRAWING SUITE, in FINEST SILK TAPESTRY and PLUSH, Nearly New; Several DRAWING-ROOM SUITES, New; LADIES' FANCY CHAIRS, MARBLE-TOP and FANCY TABLES, BEVELLED and PLAIN OVER-MANTELS; CLOCKS, ORNAMENTS, PICTURES, LAMPS, BOOK-CASE, WRITING TABLES, BRASS FENDERS, CARPETS, RUGS, &c., &c.

ONE COTTAGE PIANO, by COLLARD & COLLARD, in Fine Condition.

ONE HANDSOME TEAK CARVED SIDE-BOARD with BEVELLED GLASSES, Several Small Ditto. DINNER WAGGONS, EXTENSION DINING TABLE, DINNER and DESSERT SERVICES, ELECTRO-PLATE and GLASS WARE, CUTLERY, PANTRY REQUISITES.

DOUBLE and SINGLE IRON and BRASS MOUNTED BEDSTEADS & MATTRESSES, MARBLE-TOP BUREAU & WASHSTANDS, DRESSING TABLES & GLASSES, SINGLE & DOUBLE WARDROBES, with BEVELLED and PLAIN GLASS DOORS, PLAIN LINEN WARDROBES, CHESTS of DRAWERS and SUNDRY BED-ROOM FURNITURE, COOKING STOVES and UTENSILS, Several SHANGHAI BATH-TUBS and BATH-ROOM REQUISITES.

SEVERAL NEW JAPANESE DOUBLE RICKSHAS,
&c., &c., &c.

Catalogues will be issued previous to Sale.
On View from Friday, the 22nd March, 1895.
TERMS OF SALE :—As customary.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 19th March, 1895. [372

PUBLIC AUCTION.

HANDSOME ENGLISH-MADE AND HOLTZ & HOLTZ MADE FURNITURE, CHIMNEY GLASSES, PICTURES, CURIOS, PIANO, BILLIARD TABLE, &C.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from Dr. AYRES, to Sell by
PUBLIC AUCTION,
ON
TUESDAY, the 26th March, 1895,
AT 2.30 P.M.,
at his Residence, CAINE ROAD,
THE WHOLE OF THE
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
Comprising :—

ENGLISH-MADE WALNUT SILK with PLUSH COVERED DRAWING-ROOM SUITE and OTTOMAN.
CHIMNEY GLASSES, PICTURES.
CARPETS and HEARTH RUGS.
BLACKWOOD CABINET, CURIO STANDS and TABLES.
CHINESE and JAPANESE CURIOS.
ENGLISH-MADE WALNUT CENTRE TABLE.
EXTENSION DINING TABLE, ENGLISH-MADE MAHOGANY SIDE-BOARD with GLASS BACK, DINNER WAGGONS.
HANDSOME HAND-PAINTED, DINNER and DESSERT SERVICES, GLASS and PLATED WARE.
WRITING TABLE, GLASS BOOK-CASES and BOOKS.
DOUBLE BRASS BEDSTEAD, SINGLE IRON BEDSTEAD.
HOLTZ & HOLTZ MADE BED-ROOM FURNITURE,
Consisting of :—
DOUBLE WARDROBES with GLASS DOORS, DRESSING TABLES with GLASSES, WASHSTANDS, CHAMBER STANDS, CHEST of DRAWERS and SMALL CHAIRS.
ONE LEATHER COVERED WRITING CASE.
ONE LACQUERED and GOLD FOLDING SCREEN.
ONE TELESCOPE and STAND, by CALLASHAN.
ONE GERARD GRAND PIANO.
ONE FULL SIZE POCKET BILLIARD TABLE with BALLS, CUES, &c., Complete by BUROUGHES & WATTS.
ONE IRON SAFE.
SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.
SUNDRY PLANTS in POTS,
&c., &c., &c.

Catalogues will be issued.
TERMS OF SALE :—As customary.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 18th March, 1895. [366

Auctions.

IMPORTANT SALE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF ROBERT FRASER-SMITH, DECEASED.

MR. J. M. ARMSTRONG has received instructions from C. F. A. SANGSTER, Esq., OFFICIAL ADMINISTRATOR to offer for Sale by
PUBLIC AUCTION,
ON
THURSDAY, the 28th day of March, 1895,
at 3 o'clock in the Afternoon,
at the
AUCTION ROOMS, No. 49, Queen's Road Central,
THE WHOLE OF THE
PLANT, OFFICE FURNITURE, STOCK-IN-TRADE AND GOODWILL
OF THE
"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

For further Particulars and Conditions of Sale Apply to

C. EWENS,
Solicitor,
or to
J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 2nd March, 1895. [306

Shipping.

STEAMERS.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND TAIWANFOO.

THE Company's Steamship
"THALES,"
Captain H. Bathurst, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-MORROW, the 22nd instant, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 21st March, 1895. [369

THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA (DIRECT).

THE Company's Steamship
"ESMERALDA,"
Captain G. A. Tayler, will be despatched for the above Port TO-MORROW, the 22nd instant, at 5 P.M.

This Steamer has Superior Accommodation for Passengers and is fitted with the Electric Light.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
SHEWAN & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 19th March, 1895. [371

FOR KOBE (DIRECT).

THE Steamship
"STRATHMORE,"
Captain A. L. Cunningham, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at 5 P.M.

For Freight, apply to
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Hongkong, 20th March, 1895. [375

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR LONDON AND HAMBURG.

THE Steamship
"CARMARTHENSHIRE,"
Captain Richards, will be despatched for the above Ports on or about MONDAY, the 25th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 5th March, 1895. [209

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship
"BENLARIG,"
Captain Le Bontillier, will be despatched as above on or about 28th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 13th March, 1895. [355

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.
(Calling at PORT DARWIN and QUEENSLAND PORTS, and taking through Cargo to ADELAIDE, NEW ZEALAND, TASMANIA, &c.)

THE Steamship
"MENMUIR,"
Captain Craig, will be despatched for the above Ports on FRIDAY, the 5th April, at 4 P.M.

This well-known Steamer is specially fitted for Passengers, and has large Cooling Chambers, thus ensuring a supply of Fresh Meat, Ice, &c., throughout the voyage. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 20th March, 1895. [376

SAILING VESSELS.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE 3/3 L.I.I. American Ship
"TILLIE E. STARBUCK,"
Curtis, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
SHEWAN & Co.
Hongkong, 16th January, 1895. [111

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE 100 A. 1. British Ship
"QUEEN MARGARET,"
Faulkner, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
SHEWAN & Co.
Hongkong, 18th February, 1895. [

Intimations.

DAKIN, CRUICKSHANK & COMPANY, LIMITED.
VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

COLDS IN THE HEAD, &c.

BURROUGHS WELLCOME & Co.'s

PINOL EUCALYPTIA INHALERS.

ONE of the best remedies extant for Nasal Catarrh and all disorders of the Nasal Passages and Nasopharyngeal membranes.

Price .....$1.25.

EUCALYPTUS OIL.

A STANDARD REMEDY FOR COLDS.

Sprinkled on the handkerchief and over the breast of the night clothing it gives almost instant relief.

Bottles .....$1.00 and 50 Cents.

DAKIN, CRUICKSHANK & Co., Ld.,
VICTORIA DISPENSARY.
Hongkong, 19th January, 1895. | 27

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

ALL these are Selected by our London House, bought direct at first hand, imported in Wood and Bottled by ourselves, thus saving all intermediate profits and enabling us to supply the best growths at moderate prices.

PRICE LISTS, WITH FULL DETAILS, TO BE HAD ON APPLICATION.

PORT:—After removal should be rested a month before use. When required for drinking at once it should be ordered to be decanted at the Dispensary before being sent out.

SHERRY:—Excellent dinner and after dinner Wines, of very superior vintage. All are true Xeres Wines.

CLARET:—Our Clarets, including the lowest priced, are guaranteed to be the genuine product of the juice of the grape and are not artificially made from raisins and currents, as is generally the case with Cheap Wines.

BRANDY:—All our Brandy is guaranteed to be pure Cognac, the difference in price being merely a question of age and vintage.

WHISKY:—All our Whisky is of excellent quality and of greater age than most brands in the market. The Scotch Whisky marked "E" is universally popular and is pronounced by the best local connoisseurs to be superior to any other brand in the Hongkong Market.

We only guarantee our Wines and Spirits to be genuine when bought direct from us in the Colony or from our authorised Agents at the Coast Ports.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.
Hongkong, 9th January, 1895. | 5

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, MARCH 21, 1895.

TELEGRAMS.

LORD ROSEBERY'S CONDITION.

LONDON, March 21st.

Persistent insomnia greatly retards Lord Rosebery's recovery. It is officially stated that he has no intention of resigning his post of Prime Minister.

THE ORIENTAL WAR.

Four Japanese warships are cruising off Taku searching all incoming vessels for contraband of war.

LATE TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, February 20th.

The Japanese do not intend to attack the treaty port of Chefoo, but state they are determined to dictate terms of peace to China at Pekin.

SYDNEY, February 21st.

The Rev. Jas. Clarke, of Kogarah, was yesterday sued by his wife for a dissolution of their marriage, on the grounds of cruelty and adultery. Mrs. Clarke, in support of her case, made some extraordinary accusations against her husband.

BRISBANE, February 21st.

A rich discovery of alluvial gold is alleged to have been made in the vicinity of Rockhampton, but no details have transpired.

LONDON, February 25th.

The influenza epidemic has broken out again in England and is spreading to an alarming extent. The Premier and a number of other distinguished persons are among the sufferers.

Keir Hardie, the Labor M. P., in giving testimony before a Parliamentary Committee on the unemployed, estimated that one million and three-quarters of the workers were idle in Great Britain. He advocated that they should be each supplied with two meals daily for themselves and their families.

The influenza epidemic is spreading in England and has broken out among the troops at Aldershot.

One hundred and eleven deaths from influenza occurred in London during the past week.

At Munich, the capital of Bavaria, 30,000 cases of influenza are reported.

The reported massacres in Armenia are fully confirmed by a special reporter of the *Daily Telegraph*, who furnishes horrible details of what he describes as a long hideous tale of devilish atrocities perpetrated upon both men and women.

February 26th.

News has been received from Rome that his Holiness the Pope has decided a very peculiar question. Clergymen of all denominations have, it is said, recently taken to riding the bicycle, and the Roman Catholic authorities have raised the objection that it is an unseemly pastime for "members of the cloth." The Pope has, therefore, ordered all priests to abstain from riding bicycles in future.

SYDNEY, February 28th.

Sir George Dibbs has given notice of a direct want of confidence motion in the Assembly.

At Goulburn on Monday night an hotel keeper named Tom Cross shot his wife dead and then committed suicide by shooting himself.

Sir Wm. Manning, who since the early days of New South Wales occupied various political and judicial positions in the colony, died yesterday in his 84th year.

The divorce case, in which the Rev. Jas. Clarke, of Kogarah, is the respondent has concluded. Justice Windeyer referred in strong terms to the cruelty of respondent and granted a *rule nisi*. Clarke has since been arrested as a lunatic.

The intercolonial labor conference at Albury passed resolutions protesting against the black labor party in Queensland imperilling the future welfare of white Australia by the maintenance of the Kanaka Act, and urging the other Australian Governments to take steps to prevent the besmirching of Australia by allowing Queensland to become a slave-owning province.

BRISBANE, February 28th.

The Town Clerk at Bundaberg surrendered himself to the Police on a charge of defalcations of Municipal money.

ADELAIDE, March 2nd.

Mr. J. C. F. Johnson, giving evidence before the Northern Territory Commission, supported the land-grant transcontinental railway proposals. Mr. J. V. Parkes (Inspector of Mines) who visited the Territory some years ago, also supported the railway project. Mr. Parkes objected to the employment of Chinese in every way, affirming that Europeans could work the Territory profitably without the aid of Asiatics.

LONDON, March 2nd.

Protests are being made by America against the decree forbidding her cattle entering France.

One hundred thousand Welsh miners are reported to be leaving their work in consequence of the refusal of colliery owners to increase their wages.

Prompted by the success obtained by Australian exporters, Canada is arranging to ship butter to England, and with this object in view, cold stores are being established at Canadian ports of shipment.

March 3rd.

H. R. H. the Crown Prince of Siam was formally invested with the insignia of his rank at the Siamese Legation, Ashburn Place, South Kensington, to-day, in the presence of the Siamese subjects at present resident in England. At the banquet held later on the toast of His Royal Highness was most enthusiastically drunk.

BRISBANE, March 5th.

The Queensland Government has issued a proclamation proclaiming New Guinea infected, owing to a serious outbreak of small-pox among the settlers in German New Guinea.

A disastrous railway accident is reported from Mexico, caused by the vagaries of a drunken engine driver. The train became derailed at a most dangerous portion of the road, and a number of carriages went crashing over a precipice. One hundred and thirty passengers were crushed to death.

Canada is seeking a commercial treaty with Cape Colony, with a view to an unrestricted interchange of products.

There is an alarming increase in the influenza epidemic in many parts of Europe. Over thirty thousand cases are reported in Vienna. The young Czar of Russia is among the victims.

March 7th.

The Orient steamer *Oraya* has got aground in the Bay of Naples. She is discharging passengers and cargo into lighters. Her situation is considered perilous.

ADELAIDE, March 7th.

The Hon. J. L. Parsons was cross-examined yesterday by the N. T. Commission on the written evidence submitted by him. He strongly advocates the adaptability of the Territory for the breeding of horses for the Indian Remount Service; and the introduction of coolies for the development of agriculture.

The proceedings for criminal libel against Mr. Price, M.P., have been abandoned, owing to a *nolle prosequi* being entered.

LONDON, March 9th.

The Right Hon. Arthur W. Peel, who has acted as Speaker to the House of Commons continuously since Feb., 1894, will shortly retire.

RANGOON, March 11th.

Sir Alexander Mackenzie, who was appointed Commissioner of Burma in 1892, has been removed to the Home Department of the Viceroy's Council; and Mr. F. W. R. Fryer, who officiated during Sir A. Mackenzie's absence on furlough last year and the year before succeeds him.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

BROADWOOD PIANOS at W. Robinson & Co.

THE Canadian Pacific Railway Co.'s steamship *Empress of China* arrived at Nagasaki at 6 a.m. to-day, and left again at 3 p.m. for this port, *via* Shanghai.

A CRICKET match between teams representing the Hongkong C. C. and the Rifle Brigade will be commenced to-morrow and be concluded on Saturday afternoon.

THE little Norwegian barque *Transport*, recently ashore at Koh si-chang, turned up at Bangkok on the 10th inst. If necessary she will be docked for repairs at Bangkok.

COLLARD & COLLARD PIANOS at W. Robinson & Co.

THE Portuguese transport *Africa*, which left here this morning for Macao, will, we hear, embark several hundred Chinese coolies at the "Holy City" for South Africa.

ADMIRAL TING, whose suicide at Wei-hai-wei we recently recorded, was, according to *Le Progrès de Saïgon*, insured in an English Life Assurance Company, for £30,000.

A REGULAR meeting of the Eothen Mark Lodge, No. 264, will be held in Freemasons' Hall, Zetland Street, on Thursday, the 28th instant, at 8.30 for 9 p.m. precisely. Visiting brethren are cordially invited.

NEW Comic Song and Dance Albums at W. Robinson & Co.

A COOLIE named Leung Cheung was sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment at the Magistracy to-day, by Mr. Wodehouse, for stealing Japanese bronze figures, valued at $15, the property of Messrs. Kuhn & Co., the well-known curio importers of Queen's Road Central.

W. ROBINSON & Co., piano builders, tuners and repairers.

THE programme of the forthcoming Sky Meeting will be found in another part of this issue.

WE hear that Mr. F. A. Morgan has been appointed Commissioner of Customs at Kiukiang, and Mr. F. E. Woodruff, late of Canton, will shortly assume duty at Chungking in a similar capacity.

AT the Police Court to-day, before Mr. Wodehouse, James Buck, able seaman of H.M.S. *Centurion*, was charged for being 'half-seas-over' and damaging a rickshaw in China-town last night. Defendant, who was given an indifferent character by Lieut. F. Powlett, was fined $3.30—$2 because he had imbibed more than was good for him and $1.30 going as "comps" for the hapless "rickky." "Jack" anted-up all right and went on his way rejoicing.

NEW piano repairing machinery, received by W. Robinson & Co.

ACCORDING to a telegram, published elsewhere, four Japanese men-of-war are reported to be stationed outside Taku, seaching each vessel as she arrives there for contraband of war. If this news is correct it will cause considerable inconvenience and delay to shipping. There is not the least doubt that a large amounts of contraband has been lately imported, and, by what we can gather, plenty of war material has arrived at Shanghai and a large quantity is now on the way out from Europe. Most of this is for Tientsin and the Yangtze, so if the Japanese are wide-awake and well informed, as they usually are, they may make a good haul. But, as it was suspected that the Japanese would blockade the gulf of Pechili, on the opening of the Peiho river, shippers may have been knowing enough not to have hurried off their goods by the first or second batch of steamers. Most of the contraband goods that have arrived, and are on the way out, are from Germany and Austria. It is reported, and we believe it is correct too, that most of the firms dealing in Arms with China have made enough money to enable them to retire. But the high and corrupt officials have also feathered their nests well by buying cheap and useless arms that have killed almost as many Chinese as have the bullets of the hated Wo Jens.

IN referring to the American 'crank' Howie, who was one of the foreigners taken by the Japanese at Liukungtao and kept prisoner by them, owing to his having been on parole at the time, the *China Gazette* says:—"The fellow is simply an ignorant tool of certain adventurers who have their headquarters in Shanghai, and who persuaded the Chinese Government that they could destroy the Japanese fleet by the aid of some mythical invention." Although the *Gazette* is to all intents and purposes a Japanese organ, the Editor must be extremely ignorant in regard to this affair to commit himself to such a statement as the above. We know, and so does any intelligent reader of the American and English press, that Mr. Howie was engaged by the Chinese Government in the United States, he being the inventor of a certain explosive, of which he alone held the secret. So how he can be "the tool of certain adventurers who have their headquarters in Shanghai" we fail to see. That Mr. Howie is an adventurer we have not the least doubt, and a very unsuccessful one so far, but we are quite certain that the sensational 'yarn' concocted by the Editor of the *Gazette* that there are "a number of adventurers, whose headquarters are in Shanghai," will not be credited, for it exists only in the brain of the hysterical babbler who "runs" the lop-sided sheet to which we have felt bound, in common justice to our readers and the foreign community of Shanghai, to thus briefly, albeit reluctantly, refer.

LAST night, in the City Hall, the "Centurion Boys" gave another of their excellent minstrel performances, in aid of the widow of D. Edwards, seaman, and there was an unusually large and enthusiastic house to cheer them and *encore* their well chosen and capitally rendered selections. The Governor's box was occupied by Commander Warrender and party and in the audience were other prominent guests, including Colonel Barrow, H.K. R., Captain Stirling, A.D.C., Mr. D. Sassoon, Misses Boyes and many others. The performance went very smoothly throughout and the choruses were always spiritedly rendered and with feeling and harmonious effect. Some of the solos were specially pleasing. Most of the songs were either sentimental, humorous or rollicking—all dear to the heart of the sailor-lad—and there were numerous catchy refrains. The general effect of the entire performance was fairly professional, and several of the artists were remarkably skilful in all they essayed. It is difficult to discriminate, since every one did his part so well, but the corner men, Messrs. Robinson and Peverett, and the soloists, Messrs. Miles, Fleet, James, and Creece in Part I, should be especially commended for their careful and clever phrasing. Part II was chiefly taken up with song and dance "bits," the lively end of the hornet, as it were, and the way it was kept humming was a caution. It seemed as if the audience never would let them stop. No end of fun and diversion was devised from the last twelve numbers and the audience voted the entire exhibition one of rare merit and highly creditable to all concerned.

OUR much abused, not to say wantonly ill-used northern contemporary the *Peking and Tientsin Times* of the 3rd inst. announces the death on the 23rd ulto. of Mr. William Bellingham, the first Editor and proprietor of that paper. The funeral took place on Sunday, 24th February. During the ceremony the flags of the various Consulates were half-masted, and the British Municipal flag was flown at half-mast for three days. Mr. Bellingham was sixty years of age, but it was only in 1891 that he came to China, while on a trip to the colonies *via* China, for the benefit of his wife's health. Mr. Bellingham stayed at Tientsin, where he was induced to undertake the editorship of the *Peking and Tientsin Times*, when that paper made its appearance a little more than a year ago. Throughout his life Mr. Bellingham appears to have been closely connected with journalism, and the paper, which he conducted with so much ability since its existence, thus concludes a biographical notice of him:—"The many who will miss him greatly will endorse the sentiment of one of his friends, 'It is not often that anyone comes to the East for the first time at so advanced an age, Old residents become changed in the course of many years' stay here. He was our only sample of an old gentleman of the English type.' Mr. Bellingham took peculiar interest in all movements affecting the lower classes. He loved the people, and it was in this spirit that he came to sojourn among the Chinese, determined to see them on their best side and to find something to like in them. He will be mourned not less by the lowly Chinaman of his household than by many who count themselves his friends. At an Eastern port, comings and goings are for the most part sudden, the tide of life, much more than elsewhere, is ever in restless flux and change, the star of most of us is precarious and short. Mr. Bellingham will be remembered as one who, coming unexpectedly, his stay was most brief, his departure most sudden and on a most solemn voyage has left behind a memory so fragrant, so pure, and so worthy that it will linger long."

FULL stock of banjos, mandolines, guitars, accordions, strings and fittings of all kinds at W. Robinson & Co.

THE Hon. A. J. Lesch, Q.C., Acting Attorney General, has, we hear, been offered the Puisne Judgeship of Singapore.

THAT one-sided subsidised Japanese organ, the *China Gazette*, supplies its readers with the following preposterous rubbish:—"When the Japanese captured Port Arthur they found railway materials, sleepers, trucks, bolts, etc., all ready for the construction of about 50 miles of line. The Japanese engineers surveyed the route last month between Port Arthur, Talienwan, and Kinchow, and we now learn that the construction of the line has been commenced."—As a matter of fact, the only railway material found at Port Arthur by the Japanese was that connected with the dockyard, etc., at that place. Much as it was needed, as events have clearly proved, there was, though, not a vestige of material found in Port Arthur which could be used for the construction of a line to Talienwan or anywhere else.

THE ship *Port Douglas*, which arrived at Sydney on the 22nd ultimo last evening from London, reports having fallen in with the derelict *Dumbartonshire*—a barque of 915 tons, which was abandoned last August in the Southern Ocean. The *Port Douglas* came across the derelict early in the day, and as it was a source of great danger to navigation, Captain Prask sent some of his men on board with a view of scuttling her. Unfortunately, while the work was going on, a thick fog set in, which necessitated a speedy return to the *Port Douglas* and the derelict was left floating. Her rudder was broken in two places, the forehold was half full of water, and all movables had been washed off the deck. Only the mizzenmast and bowsprit were standing, and the vessel had a heavy list. Captain Prask states that the *Dumbartonshire* was abandoned near 40 deg. west, and he fell in with it derelict in long. 5 deg. west, the wreck having thus drifted a distance of 1700 miles almost due east.

"OLD SUBSCRIBER": In the communication received from you to-day, you say—"why don't you 'go for' the other newspapers? They are constantly full of utter bosh and their columns are ever and anon filled with clippings which nine out of ten of their subscribers are not likely to read." Our reply is that Hongkong can boast of one *news*-paper only and that organ is known throughout the world as *The Hongkong Telegraph*. Towards the latter end of your letter, you express surprise because we have not 'shown up' our contemporaries and you hint that the *Telegraph* is 'taking water' and you wind up a lot of offensive and ill-founded allegations by predicting that this journal "will not fetch a tithe of its value in a public auction room." You seem remarkably oblivious to the fact that the *China Mail* and *Daily Press* have for years past been very extensively advertised by the *Hongkong Telegraph* free, gratis and for nothing, and that it would be extremely difficult to advance any sound argument to justify the continuance of such misguided philanthrophy. You haven't, at all events, and, until you or some other wiseacre holds out substantial inducements to us to extend to our contemporaries a helping hand, you should not be surprised if we look after our own interests and those of our constituents and leave outsiders to paddle their own canoes. The market value of a newspaper, allow us to remind you, is just what the writers on the editorial and reportorial staff raise it to, and if, in the course of the next few weeks, this journal does not become more valuable to the proprietors than a half dozen *Mails* and *Pests* rolled together we shall be constrained to admit that "there is no health in us." There now! Will that do for you?

A MATRIMONIAL SCANDAL.

(Before George Jamieson, Esq., Acting Chief Justice, and Messrs. J. C. Grant, E. G. Wilton, F. W. Such, J. Gould and D. W. Crawford, Jurors.)

Shanghai, March 13th.

REEKS *v.* REEKS AND RUTTONJEE.

(Continued from yesterday.)

The hearing of the petition by Mr. Arthur James Francis Reeks, clerk in the Imperial Maritime Customs at Shanghai, for a judicial separation from his wife, Frances Maud Reeks, on the ground of her misconduct with Byram Ruttonjee, and stock and sharebroker, of Shanghai, against whom damages were also claimed, was concluded this morning. Mr. F. Ellis conducted the case for the petitioner in conjunction with Mr. Browett; Mr. J. C. Hanson (Messrs. Dowdall and Hanson) appeared for the co-respondent (Mr. Ruttonjee), the respondent not appearing either in person or by counsel.

Upon the hearing being resumed,—

Mr. J. A. Sullivan, stock and sharebroker, was called and examined by Mr. Ellis. He said—I reside at No. 1, Sungkiang Road, next door to Club Chambers. I have resided there about three years. My house has no connection with Club Chambers. I have my office at my house and have frequently to go in and out during the day. I have known Mr. Reeks, the petitioner in this suit about fourteen or fifteen years. I have known the respondent for four or five years. I know the co-respondent, Mr. Ruttonjee, also. I have known him for about twelve years. He resides at Club Chambers, but I do not know how long he has resided there, certainly for some years. During the last eighteen months I have seen Mrs. Reeks passing through the compound, but I cannot swear that I have seen her go into Club Chambers. She has either crossed the compound as a short cut or for her own purpose, but of that I have no knowledge.

Mr. Ellis said he would read extracts from an undated letter from Mrs. Reeks to the co-respondent, to prove that she did to a certain extent protest against the way the co-respondent was writing to her. The co-respondent wrote:—

You say you "Somehow do not think that husband and wife ought to write about these things." Perhaps not, for husband and wife do seldom separated, and when they are separated they would most certainly write about these things to one another. It is true you did in the early part of the year refuse to tell me . . . until I wrote and appealed to you not to think anything wrong in writing to me . . . but you have begun with the silly and outrageous notions again.

In another letter the co-respondent wrote:—

I cannot have a greater opinion of you than to make you my wife, and there it ends. You also say "Never accuse me of such vile things as yesterday and never write to me . . . . . it drives me mad."

This concluded the case for the petitioner.

Mr. Hanson—I have only one witness to call; I will call Mrs. Reeks.

Mrs. Reeks then entered the Court and took her place in the witness-box. She carried a large muff, and having bowed to the judge, removed her right hand glove for the purpose of being sworn. Having given her name as Frances Maud Reeks she was examined by Mr. Hanson as follows:—

I am the wife of the petitioner, and was married to him on the 9th October, 1889. I was almost seventeen years of age at the time, my birthday being on the 15th of November.

Was your married life a happy one? By no means; it was very unhappy. The unhappiness began a few days after we were married. Mr. Reeks started to sulk, and when I used to ask him why it was he used to reply "If your conscience does not tell you, I am certainly not going to."

Was he unkind to you?—He never struck me or beat me, but he used to go out and leave me. He used to be out the whole day long, and I was often left alone. I had no friend in the place and I was very lonely and I used to pass all my time at home crying. I don't know if you call that unkindness.

He used to neglect you?—He always went out himself and left me alone. He used to go to the office, return at twelve, have his tiffin as soon as he could, go to the office, return at four o'clock and have his tea, and go to the cricket ground. I could go for a walk or stay at home, but I was always left alone. I often said to him, "You might remain with me," and he used to say, "Oh, you know a man must have some exercise." He would go to the cricket ground and remain quite late.

What do you put down as the most unhappy years of your married life?—The most unhappy were 1892 and 1891. In 1890 we were living on the Road. We married in debt and were trying to get out of it, the best way we could. Mr. Reeks then used to give me his salary each month, because he did not want the sbroffs coming to the office. When we were living on the Road, he went to the Race Meeting and promised me not to bet. I said to him, "Do not bet, because you know you always lose money, and if you lose I shall be the chief sufferer." We had then been in the house four or five weeks. I did not go to the Races. He never took me to a Race Meeting at any time. He lost $700 and he had nothing with which to pay, and part of the furniture money had to remain.

Mr. Reeks has mentioned certain bills which you incurred; how did these bills arise?—That was in 1891. In 1890 my little boy died, and I begged Mr. Reeks to give up housekeeping and go to the French Hotel. I thought it would be a good thing to sell off and get the money to pay off the old bills. So we went to the French Hotel, and Mr. Reeks paid off the bills. From 1891 when he paid off those bills we were almost out of debt. He then used to give me $20 or $25 to pay small monthly bills. Then he won $500 in the Manila lottery, and with this money he bought Imuris shares and also bought shares when he had not the money expecting them to go up, but they did not. He lost a good deal of money, and it took him eighteen months to pay off what he owed. It is not true to say I have been extravagant. The bills he has referred to were not for one month, but for several months.

When did you first know Mr. Ruttonjee?—In the year 1891. Mr. Reeks introduced me to him at a Customs dance. I had seen him before at the dances, but never spoken to him. I had a dance with him after being introduced, but I did not see him again until the summer. During the hot weather Mr. Reeks, my sister and myself were in the Gardens one evening when Mr. Ruttonjee met us. He spoke about the Circus and asked me if I had been. I said I had not and he turned to Mr. Reeks and asked if we would go. He said he had a box which would hold six and we could ask some friends.

Did Mr. Reeks improve in his conduct towards you at that time?—No. In the year 1891 he was paralysed and went to Japan. When he returned he was very unkind to me. The doctor had left him in my charge, and he was not allowed to go out in the sun. He used to return from the office at four o'clock and wanted to go to the Gardens. I remonstrated and asked him to wait until six o'clock. One afternoon he got up from the table and said, "You beast of a woman, you're always nagging at me." I felt so miserable that I said, "Very well, my good man, you can go to the Gardens as much as you like." And so from that time I lost all heart, because I never cared for him, but I certainly did try to do the best for him when he was ill. When he said, "You beast of a woman," I did not feel inclined to do anything more for him and I told the doctor about it.

When was that?—In 1891, long before I knew Mr. Ruttonjee.

How did Mr. Reeks find out first that there was anything wrong between you and Mr. Ruttonjee?—He found a locket that I wore. It had my photograph one side and Mr. Ruttonjee's the other. On this locket was the word "Mizpah." He came home suddenly and said, "What have you got round your neck?" I said nothing, but he insisted, and grasping hold of me took it. I had my finger over the word "Mizpah," but he snatched it away and saw Mr. Ruttonjee's photograph. He said "Oh," and put it in his pocket. I understood he went to see Mr. Drummond, his solicitor, but I see by the newspaper he says he went to the Custom House. He came back and said, "Now, woman, go. I have got sufficient evidence for a divorce." I was under the impression at the time he was going to get a divorce, and I left.

You first went to the French Hotel, and then you went to the Convent?—I went to the French Hotel with the idea of afterwards going to Japan. Mr. Reeks was anxious I should go at once, but I said I could not go at once. I had made arrangements with Mr. Wilkinson for Mr. Reeks to allow me $60 a month. At the last moment he sent to say I could not go, for if I went to Japan he would proceed against me for desertion, and shoot Mr. Ruttonjee.

Why did you leave the French Hotel?—I went to the Convent and saw the Nuns. They led me to understand that if I went to the Convent Mr. Reeks had said he would not sue for a divorce, but only for a separation. So I said, "What is the good of separating me? I am neither one thing nor the other." The Sister said, "Well, that is what he is going to do?" I told them I would not go to the Convent, besides a convent life was not suited for me. The Sister said, "You had better go into the Convent, and see how things will turn out." I thought if I went to the Convent for a short time Mr. Reeks might take me back. No one knew I had committed adultery, except Father——, and I had told him. But I begged Mr. Ruttonjee to deny it, and I said, "You won't go back on me at the last moment," and he said he would not, so I denied it. I went to the Convent and whilst there I was served with a petition. The Nuns told me that Mr. Reeks came every morning at about nine o'clock, and I was not to see him.

Do you remember writing the letter of the 12th of December (produced) to Mr. Reeks in which you asked for pardon?—Yes, I had written another one and the Nuns said, "You cannot possibly send such a letter as that; it is not kind enough." They wanted me to go to confession, and so on. They said the priest could not grant me pardon from Mr. Reeks. I told the priest it was impossible for Mr. Reeks to forgive me or pardon me. I said, "What is more I won't own to adultery." The priest said, "No, you are not obliged to own to it; you are not obliged to tell your husband everything." (At this point there was some smothered laughter in Court.)

Mr. Hanson—I must object to this, my Lord; it is most painful for the witness to be interrupted in this way.

His Lordship—Yes; go on with the story.

Witness (resuming)—They kept wishing me for several days to ask Mr. Reeks if he would pardon me, and then if he pardoned me the priest would grant me absolution in the church. They would let me go to confession I suppose, but I was not anxious to go. They wanted me to get pardon from Mr. Reeks, and as I had to go down on my knees I went down on my knees and begged him not to take me back, but to forgive me. They asked me to do all sorts of things, and if I had done them I should have been writing letters every day. I wrote this one, but I would not write another.

Do you remember the photographs being sent back?—In the confessional the priest said, "You have some jewellery?" I said "Yes." The priest said, "You have some jewellery Mr. Ruttonjee gave you. Well, you must send it all back." I said, "No, I don't see why." But he said "Yes, you must," and he talked to me for half-an-hour to say I must send the jewellery and photographs back. I gave up the box of jewellery with the idea of its going back to Mr. Ruttonjee. I wrote to him to tell him why I sent it back, that they were worrying me so dreadfully there, and it was simply on account of religion.

Did Mr. Reeks ever come to visit you at the Convent?—Yes, he used to see me. He would use the foulest language. He told me the conditions on which he would take me back. One was that I would take no more opium and that I was to cut Mr. Ruttonjee, and never to acknowledge or look at him again.

When was that?—It was some time at the end of December or the beginning of January. If Mr. Reeks had been at all kind I might have made it up, but he came into the room and immediately began to say, "You dirty beastly woman; you wretched woman; you——; you are worse than a harlot; you are not fit to wipe the shoes of the commonest harlot in Shanghai." And he said, "You love that man, and I know you have committed adultery." I said, "Well, if you know, why do you bother me?" I said, I had not committed adultery, and he said, "If I take you back it is on account of the children, and you must cut Mr. Ruttonjee entirely." So I did not say anything beyond, "If you get me back again it will be on account of the children." He said, "You won't take an oath never to see Mr. Ruttonjee again? Then, by God, woman I damn you with all my heart and soul." And then lifting up his hands he cursed me, and left the room. I looked at him and said "Ah, there's the last of that man." He came to see me after that. He used to call me all the foulest names he could, and I said, "If you detest me, why do you come?" He said, "I am your husband and you are my wife, and I am going to torment you as long as you live, and, if possible, I would torment you in your grave."

Did he ever come to the Convent without using bad language to you?—No, never.

How did the correspondence with Mr. Ruttonjee begin?—I wrote to him.

You wrote first?—I did

When?—When I got to the Convent, and Mr. Reeks came to me for the first time he said, "God alone knows what you have come to the convent for," and used bad language. I wrote to Mr. Ruttonjee and I said "There is no chance of my going back again, but the man does not know I committed adultery. Will you take me back, or are you going to throw me over like most men would when they have got all they wanted?"

That was the beginning of the correspondence?—No, he could not have sent anything to me unless I had made arrangements, because all letters were opened. I found means to communicate with him. My amah came several times, and I had my own washerman and so I managed to send letters. Mr Reeks came down to tell me about an anonymous letter, and after he had gone away I was very nervous, and I thought he might go and ask Mr. Ruttonjee, and that Mr. Ruttonjee might admit it. I wrote to Mr. Ruttonjee and asked him if he would write, and he did so.

[The following are the letters referred to by the witness.]

3rd January, 1894.

DEAR SIR,—The enclosed was written many days ago, but I did not send it, as after much deliberation I thought it best not to send it until this victim of a poor and an unfortunate girl had rejoined her children. I thinking that she would return to you soon after you had returned me my photos, but seeing that she is still in the Convent I make all haste to send this in the hope that you will quickly have her returned to her children and undo all the wrongs that have been done to her, all, all for nothing, nothing at all, certainly through no fault of her own. Do not let her suffer more pains and sorrows, for she will suffer all these in silence rather than say anything to you about them as she has done in the past. Take her out of the Convent as quickly as you can and tell all your friends that you yourself were wrong in supposing any wrong of her. No one thinks her guilty of any sin, certainly no one who knows her at all. In order to save her and her reputation (which as far as I am concerned is without blemish) you must own yourself in the wrong. You may not think so at present, but when you know all you will come to think so. It is only a question of time and the truth will be revealed to you. It is your duty to make wrongs right for her sake and for the sake of the children. You must do this in order to get her back into society, although I fear she will never care to enter society after the fearful charges you have brought against her. Had you gone on quietly and had tried to find out everything in a business-like way she would never have left you, or rather that you would never have asked her to go away. I feel exceedingly sorrowful for her, and what I do now is to shield her from all accusations, which are as false as they are baseless, and all, all through jealousy of other women who, if the truth were known, have committed greater wrongs than any that entered the head of this most innocent woman. I know her well now and I can speak feelingly. I only ask you to forget the past and take her out of the Convent, for life there must be most miserable, and she is not strong enough to undergo a convent life. I am writing this for pure love for this woman who is as chaste and pure (as far as I am concerned) as even her own child Dorothy. If you care to see me and find out for yourself the truth of all, I shall be glad to tell you all, but what I pray is, do not make her life more hard and miserable than it has already been. Oh! I can tell you many things that she has suffered and you have not known, but let the past be buried. I again say she is chaste and pure and virtuous as far as I am concerned. Believe me as you will or not, God knows and I have no fear.

Yours,

B. RUTTONJEE.

Shanghai, 17th December, 1893.

DEAR SIR,—I beg to acknowledge receipt of yours, which bears no date but that I received the same day. You must excuse me if I seem to write peculiarly, for I am much agitated by the effusion just to hand. You tell me that every particle of anything that I ever gave that, etc., etc., unfortunate woman you have consigned to the flames, that you return my photos and request me to return to you her photos, finishing up with some choice language. In reply, I beg to return to you the photos as requested, but very much regret having to do so. I feel sure that if you knew the whole truth of this most deplorable affair you will be the first to exonerate me and this poor girl and blame yourself for being too hasty. I must first inform you that between this unfortunate girl and myself there has never been any improper doing (I

know it will be hard for you to believe this) but nevertheless it is so. I must confess to having loved her, but I loved her because she has suffered so much, and she often used to come to me crying and I in her troubles always sympathised with her. She often came here sick and saying she wished to die, only for the sake of the children she would live, for without her what would become of them? She sometimes even came not in her proper dress, for being in the hot weather she brought her proper dress with her and put it on before leaving here, but believe me I never intruded on her privacy. She did whatever she desired in my bed-room, and I always stayed here or went out for a time. I loved her too much to take any advantage of the situation or to do anything that would cause her to dislike me and hate me ever afterwards. We even went so far as to engage ourselves (rather a funny engagement as long as you lived) but nevertheless it was made that in the event of your death before one of us that we should marry one another and hence the reason for addressing or signing herself as "loving Maud" (I always called her Maud after the engagement) or whatever you found on the blotting paper. That we could not exchange rings she wore a locket with my photo and which you saw. This has been the length of our intimacy. When you struck me on the Bund I had almost expected this long before it came, but I had resolved never to strike you in return (and as you well know I never tried to hit you) for fear of getting our names in the papers and also the name of the poor girl, and for this reason I said I should run away. When she left you and you informed her through Wilkinson, the lawyer, that you desired her to go away, she did not like to go and on asking why, I learnt that she had some bills to pay to different stores and could not go away for fear her name might be dragged before the public like————and I resolved that this should never be and I gave her some money to pay off these debts and be free, and finally she decided to go into the Convent in obedience to your wishes I did all this purely in a brotherly way, for she had no one to stand by her, not even——I am sure if you asked her if it were not so, I do not think she will deny, but beyond this I tell you honestly and truly there has been no sin committed. I only hope and pray that time may show and prove to you that you have been wrong from the beginning and that when you come to the right way of thinking, you will, I feel sure, be the first to make amends for the unfortunate past. Yes, I may say I have known of the troubles between you two for sometime past, and this, and this alone, drove her to me, for we did look upon ourselves as something more than friends, but not more than a brother and sister. She often said, "Oh, how can I endure all these insults; surely I was made for something more than to be a slave to that man," or cried bitter, bitter tears, and seeing a woman whom I looked upon as a sister and a friend in tears moved me to the quick, and from thenceforth it was my every endeavour to make or to try to make her life happy. I again say that there is not a more virtuous woman in Shanghai notwithstanding the accusations you made in a letter to——and called me all the most unkind names you could think of. Yes, we were both wrong. I, in allowing her to come here, and she in coming, but we thought it no wrong since no one could accuse us of wrong, and all was done in an open way. I write this to let you know that she is pure and chaste and I suppose the destroying of my gifts and the exchange of photos is the first step towards a reconciliation. I would like you to think that whatever I did to befriend a poor girl who was most unhappy, and I sympathising with her I began to like her and love her. The more I heard of your troubles the more I loved her for bearing up so well her cup of bitterness. If it were not for the children I believe she would have committed suicide, for she said, "You know I take laudanum and if I take a little more all will be over." This was said only in her great grief and trouble. I loved her too much to suggest a wrong or commit a sin, and I know full well that any advances of that nature she would resent, and would make me an enemy of her for life, instead of the loving friend and a brother she found in me. I write this now and I have no doubt she will if asked own to all I have said to her here. I do not desire you to do reparation for any wrong that you may have done to me, but I have no doubt time will show and prove to you that I acted for the best. That had you been kind to her and never given her cause for complaint, she would never have got to dislike you and have come to me for my sympathy, and I shall never have got to love her. But now all is past, since I presume she is returning to you. I hope that you will, when you have thoroughly reflected all, that you will come to your senses and for once put aside your pride and say that you have made a mistake, that you thought ill of her when there was not the slightest ground for it, and having found yourself in the wrong you will do your utmost to make all haste by making it public that you *have* been in the wrong, that you were too hasty in your actions, and that you were willing to make the best of a bad business. You must declare and own the poor girl pure and chaste and faultless, as she is, to the public. It is the only way to get back her reputation which should never have been stained. To own yourself in the wrong as you really and truly are, proclaim it far and wide that you have found out there never was anything wrong between the poor girl and myself, and if you do this you will gain the sympathy of all, and she the friendship and love of all. I was most angry when I heard that even her own sister thought evil of this, the most unfortunate girl I ever knew, and when I heard this I severed my connection. After this my confession I do hope and pray that you will make all haste to stand up for her reputation, not only for her sake but for the sake of the children. It will be your duty to do this in order to raise her up in the estimation of all and you will gain all the credit from your friends. I have no desire that you should make any amends to myself, for I know you could not help thinking as you did, but let me tell you once again we have committed no sin. I shall be very glad to be friends again and if we are so the people will know that there has been a mistake somewhere. I can tell you many, many things of her sorrows and troubles that she has told me and how she has borne them all, all with the greatest credit to her. If you care to see me for a few minutes' conversation for I can talk better than I can write especially just now, . . . I cannot write, though I could write a book in praise of this most unfortunate and most wrongly accused woman. Think of all I have written, do nothing in haste, and find out from her the truth of all I have confessed, and then decide for yourself. . . . Sooner or later the truth may come to you and I pray to God that it may come very soon. Hoping to learn that you are all re-united by Xmas and wishing you all, all the happiness of Xmas and New Year, and hoping that you will not think so unkindly of me as you have done,

I remain,

Yours truly,

B. RUTTONJEE.

Mr. Reeks has said that for some years you have been in the habit of taking opium?—Yes, and I never denied it. I began to take it in 1890.

Did Mr. Ruttonjee give you any opium?—No, when I was in the Convent I got opium, but I am sorry to say some people think Mr. Ruttonjee got opium for me. When Mr. Ruttonjee found it out he was very angry, and threatened to tell the Mother Superior if I did not stop taking it, so I said, "Don't expose me about taking this wretched opium and I will try and give it up if you will not say anything."

Cross-examined by Mr. Browett:—

You have complained of your husband neglecting you, how did you expect him to get his living if he did not go to the office?—When they return from the office most gentlemen take their wives out for the afternoon, or occasionally do so. I was always left alone.

As a matter of fact did you not ask Mr. Reeks to go and take exercise?—No, I used to tell him to go sometimes, but he would go always.

Mr. Browett—I should like to read this letter.

7, Wochang Road,
12th December, 1893.

MY DEAR ARTHUR,—I have no doubt you will be surprised to get this note from me. I ask you to grant me a favour and read it.

Arthur, the last few days I have often thought of you. You do not know how sorry I am, how very sorry I am for all the trouble I have brought on you all the unkind things I have said to you. I acknowledge with all my heart, that I am in the wrong and wish I had not said the unkind things or behaved as I have done.

Arthur will you forgive me?

I want you very much to come and see me here soon. I have something I wish to give you; do please come. I hope you will grant me this favour and come and see me here. I want to see you. I am, when I think of the past, very sad and I pray you will forgive me. Arthur do forgive me. I have resolved to lead a better life and I pray that God will help me. Oh! I do pray that you will forgive me for what I have done.

Arthur, come and see me soon. Arthur, we both took an oath before God to love one another years ago as husband and wife. I to my sorrow have not kept my oath, have behaved and said things which I never ought to have done, and how sorry I am you can never know. Do forgive me and let me be again what I was once to you. Once more I ask you to forgive me, and believe me when I say how very, very sorry I am for what I have done. Do come and see me soon. I want you to come very much. Do come please.

Your wife.

DOLLIE.

Arthur, after writing this and reading it I think you may think it is my wish that you will take me back at once. No, I do not write that; I am prepared to stay here for some time till I am worthy of you. I have done wrong and accept this as a penance I am trying to become a good woman and more worthy of you. I am sincerely sorry for the past.

Cross-examination resumed.

You have stated that Mr. Reeks used to use foul language when he came to see you, now if that is a fact why did you write that letter?—I had not seen Mr. Reeks when I wrote that letter, and when I went to the Convent I was told he might take me back. I wrote that letter and I would have carried that letter out had Mr. Reeks been kind or given me to understand that he would take me back. In reply to that Mr. Reeks wrote, "You do well to think of the vow you took when we were married. You do well to ask me to forgive you; you do well to ask me to pardon you; but you wretched woman, as long as ever I live I shall never willingly set eyes on you again," and then he went on to enumerate all the things I had done, so I lost heart.

With regard to the opium, you told us Mr. Ruttonjee never gave you any opium—Mr. Ruttonjee did not know I was taking opium; Mr. Ruttonjee did not know.

But you told us just now that Mr. Ruttonjee begged you not to take it?—I had been taking it for some time. I started to take the opium early in April and Mr. Ruttonjee found it out in August or September. I had then been taking I don't know how much.

Now is it not a fact that you were in the habit of going to Mr. Ruttonjee's rooms for the purpose of taking opium?—I went to Mr. Ruttonjee's rooms at all hours of the day and all hours of the night, but Mr. Ruttonjee never gave me opium to take.

Quite so, but as a matter of fact you took it in his rooms?—I took it with me. You might as well say I was in the habit of taking opium at several ladies' houses because I took the bottle with me.

You said all letters were opened at the Convent?—They never opened the letters Mr. Reeks sent me.

Of course, you are aware that these letters from Mr. Ruttonjee were discovered in your box?—I quite admit all that.

How did you get these letters?—The washerman used to bring them. I found out a little door in the Convent and I wrote to Mr. Ruttonjee that if he would come I could speak to him sometimes. He also used to send me things through this door.

Wines and different things?—I think you make a great deal too much about the wines. I had asked him to send me some champagne and he did so.

Did you reply to these letters?—Yes, I used to reply. I started the correspondence. I told him how Mr. Reeks went on, and I said, "There is no chance of my going back. I shall have to leave the Convent some day. Will you take me back? I shall not have a friend in the world." I asked him if he would befriend me.

Is it not a fact that you protested against some of the letters he wrote?—"e expected me to write long letters, and it was so difficult to write with all the people about the place.

But is it not a fact you protested with regard to the subjects he wrote to you upon?—I cannot say I protested. I used to say, "Write a little so that I can answer." He used to write me such long letters and said, "You don't reply to me; you don't tell me all that you do," and I said, "Write a little to me."

Do you recollect saying, "Don't accuse me of these vile things," in a letter which you wrote to him?—I may have said so, because we had many words over the man who got the opium for me. Mr. Ruttonjee came to the Convent several times, and scolded me about taking the chloridyne; he said, "Truly, Maud, you are a fool," and so on.

Re-examined by Mr. Hanson—You said you had letters from Mr. Reeks; what has become of them?—I destroyed them, with the exception of the one which has been read.

Mr. Hanson said he should like to read the following extract from a letter written by Mr. Ruttonjee, to show that the co-respondent did try to induce the respondent to leave off taking opium:—

Now, love, I ask you as your greatest admirer, lover and friend, to give up taking opium. If you don't touch opium of any kind for four months from to-day I promise to receive you, not only with open arms, but I will have a bracelet or necklace, whichever you prefer, to clasp round your neck. See, dearest, my love for you, that in order to break you of the habit I am willing to spend money on you.

Mr. Hanson then proceeded to address the Jury on behalf of the co-respondent, Mr. Ruttonjee. He quoted some remarks by the late Lord Hannen, the President of the Divorce Division, in order to show that the duty of the Jury was not to punish the co-respondent, but to consider the measure of the loss sustained by the husband. He continued:—In this case, as far as the adultery is concerned, there is not much to distinguish it from ordinary cases of the kind. The respondent was married when very young; according to her story she was neglected from the very first; she gradually got more unhappy and more discontented with her lot, and at length comes the time when she meets someone—in this case it happens to be Mr. Ruttonjee—to whom she takes a fancy. Something of that kind was bound to happen sooner or later. The friendship ripens into intimacy and the usual results follow. So far it is only a typical case of hundreds of cases before, and of cases to happen so long as human nature remains the same. In this case there are the letters which have been written, from the co-respondent to the respondent. It has been part of my duty to ascertain what documents the petitioner had in his custody, and I have had to see these letters. I am bound to admit, all throughout the correspondence, there are passages which are very indecent, and filthy remarks. I have not the slightest excuse to make for these, nor can I defend them if I wished to do so. But so far as the questions you (the Jury) have to determine they have no concern. The grave part of the accusation against Mr. Ruttonjee is, not that he has written filthy things in his letters, although that is bad enough, but the object with which he is said to have written them, and that is, that as a profligate man, with a view to inducing an erring and repentant woman to give up the prospect of reconciliation with her husband, to leave the paths of virtue and to take to vice. I think that from what Mrs. Reeks has said to-day that accusation falls to the ground. No doubt Mrs. Reeks when she went into the Convent, did write a repentant letter, but as she has explained she wrote it under the spiritual pressure which was put upon her by a priest, and that the answer coming to that letter soon put an end to the slightest prospect of reconciliation. As to what happened in the Convent, Mr. Reeks, like a coward, seems to have gone down there to torment his wife, and I cannot imagine anything more cowardly than for a man to go and use the language he did to her, even although at that time he did not know she was guilty of the crime. As he himself said, he did not believe it until the letters were found. It must be remembered that it was Mrs. Reeks who started the correspondence, and, therefore, the grave part of the accusation regarding these letters falls to the ground. However filthy a letter may be, if that accusation falls to the ground it appears to me it is quite irrelevant as to the question of damages. These letters do not affect the mischief caused by the adultery. The letters have been introduced, of course, with the idea of prejudicing your minds against the co-respondent. But they have really no bearing on the loss the husband has sustained. Now I come to the question of the loss the husband has sustained and this is a disagreeable task, because it means the discussion of the merits and demerits of the woman he has lost. It has been admitted that for years, long before she knew Mr. Ruttonjee, she was in the habit of taking opium. Then we have to consider the great neglect on the part of the husband in finding out this adultery. Here were these two people, husband and wife, living together, and yet it was not until the letters were found that he was convinced of the adultery. Here is a wife leaving his bedroom at night, and going to the house of the co-respondent, and yet his only excuse for not discovering it is that he is a heavy sleeper. It shows he was neglectful of his wife's honour. Then we must remember the terms on which the parties were living before the co-respondent comes on the scene. I think the assumption must be they were not living a happy life, because you ought to assume that a woman living with her husband and children would not leave her husband and commit these faults unless there was some grave cause on the part of the husband. When Mr. Reeks brought his first suit in 1893 he made no claim for damages, although he said he had been informed that he could claim damages. This claim is made some time after he had found the letters, and after he had had a scrimmage on the Bund. Apparently not being able to assault or do much damage to Mr. Ruttonjee in his person, he now comes and tries to damage him in his pocket. Then I think it must be admitted that few kinds of suits can be more contemptible than that in which a husband tries to get money by reason of his wife's adultery. It surely is a very contemptible thing for a man, because he is unable to retain the affection of a woman whom he has chosen to be his wife, to come and beg and pray a Jury of his neighbours to give him a little money, to come and ask them to assess the price of his dishonour, and ask them to put a value on his wife, as if she were a bag of silk or some article of merchandise, to ask them to put a price on his wife's chastity, which he has not been capable of keeping. I do not think that is the kind of action that you ought to encourage. I think it is more contemptible here in the present case because the petitioner comes and says he has religious scruples about a divorce. He has no religious scruples about trying to get any money. It might be said that the Court has power to order that these damages be applied for the benefit of the children. It cannot be for the benefit of the children in later years to learn that the sum which has been set aside for them has been obtained by their father on account of their mother's shame. What is the good of this washing of dirty linen in Court? Most people prefer to wash their dirty linen at home, or if they have any skeleton in the cupboard to carefully lock it up there. But the petitioner comes here and exposes all his troubles. What for. Not to get relieved of his wife and be free from her; simply to get a little money for himself. This is the first case of the kind, I believe, we have ever had in Shanghai, and I hope it will be the last, and that by your verdict you will not encourage this kind of suit to be brought. Certainly however much you may blame, and naturally everyone would blame, Mr. Ruttonjee for what he has put in his letters, certainly if Mrs. Reeks' evidence is to be believed the petitioner does not deserve very much sympathy. I would ask you to dissociate from your minds any idea of punishment, but simply to consider what is the loss the husband sustained; remember the kind of woman Mrs. Reeks has been; how Mr. Reeks makes no claim for damages in his first suit, when he knew she had been committing adultery for seven months, and he does not bring this suit until after the abortive attack on Mr. Ruttonjee. I ask you to say that the petitioner had suffered no pecuniary damage, or, if you consider it necessary to give him damages that you will consider one Mexican dollar as ample compensation to soothe his wounded feelings and compensate him for the loss he says he has sustained.

Mr. Ellis, having referred to a reported case to show that the means of the co-respondent had nothing to do with the question of damages, said—You must be thankful, and I am thankful, that the end of this case is approaching. In my opening speech I said to you that the duty which devolved upon me was a painful one. The evidence given in this case I think justified me in saying so. If there is one thing more than another which has given me anxiety in this case it is as to whether it was my duty to probe these acts of indiscretion and these dark and filthy secrets to the bottom. It was a most unwelcome and horrible task, but, after giving the matter most anxious thought, I felt, gentlemen, that it was my duty to do so. I contend that amongst all the mud and filth with which the other actors in this story are so plentifully bespattered, my client stands alone unsullied, as a gentleman of stainless life and unblemished honour. Before addressing you on one or two points which have arisen during the cross-examination of the petitioner, I will deal with the question of adultery so far as it concerns the respondent. After the evidence which she has given in the box, and after what Mr. Harris has said, there can be no doubt in your minds so far as her guilt is concerned; so far as the charge against this poor and unfortunate woman is concerned—and I say poor and unfortunate because, after the passages which I have read to you this morning, it is evident that even after she had committed herself with this man there were lingering still in her heart some sparks of shame and self-respect, which sparks were extinguished under the baneful influence of these letters. My learned friend has tried to make capital of the fact that the petitioner was slow in believing that his wife was guilty of infidelity towards him. Gentlemen, you are men of the world, you are men of experience, and is it not a fact that the husband is the last person who will be convinced of the truth that his wife has forgotten the solemn vow which she offered up to God when he led her to the altar, namely, that she would always love, cherish and obey? And is it not a fact that the husband is the last person whose ears the breath of scandal reaches? The petitioner has admitted that up to 1892 his wife had been a good wife to him; that she had been affectionate to him during the years 1891 and 1892. It is only when the co-respondent, this incarnation of brutal lust—I can refer to him, gentlemen, in no other terms than these—it is only when he appears on the scene that things are changed. First indifference takes the place of affection; then infidelity that of fidelity. You may think my client ought not to have been befooled and bejuggled by his wife's solemn protestation of innocence, but I contend that this natural reluctance, and proper reluctance, on his part to believe the worse of his wife ought not to influence you in giving him the relief which he asks at your hands to-day. As to the letter of the 2nd of October, 1894, the petitioner has told you why he wrote to his wife in that strain. Here was a man, living in hopes of reconciliation with his wife, making her a certain allowance, when that money could only have been required for petty wants, and yet because on one occasion he could not keep his promise, she writes in a strain that she would take legal advice. As to the question of delay, I submit my learned friend has failed to establish this part of his case. There has been no unreasonable delay. To allow a period of two months between the discovery of these letters and the institution of proceedings is, I contend, not unreasonable. And do what my learned friend will, with all his ingenuity and ability, he cannot show that my client has been dilatory, and that there is insincerity in his complaint. And, lastly, as to damages. This question I leave entirely in your hands, confident that you will give to the petitioner all that he asks, for he deserves it. Picture to yourselves the position of this man now, and his position then. Up to 1892 everything was bright and happy. He was happy in the possession of his wife's affection; his young children in the possession of a mother's care. When 1892 comes, for the first time the sunshine of his married life is clouded over by the appearance of the co-respondent. Now, what has been the result of this? He has been obliged to hand over to others the care of those children. Think, also, of the feelings of this man when he discovered for the first time the nature of the adultery. Gentlemen, it is not merely adultery; it is adultery brutal in its character, not redeemed by one single circumstance of feeling or affection—gross, brutal adultery, more becoming a beast than a man. Gentlemen, I have done. You have heard the evidence. Weigh it, measure it, give to it the weight it deserves, but in Heaven's name I implore you to do my client justice. (Applause, which was at once suppressed.)

His Lordship briefly summed up the case to the Jury, remarking that it had been admitted on all hands that the conduct of the co-respondent was absolutely without excuse from first to last. The Jury would have to consider if any moral blame attached to the petitioner, and whether he contributed to the most unfortunate and deplorable state of affairs in the case. That he had sustained some damage could not be doubted. His life had been changed from a happy married life to one of absolute ruin, as one might say. If the Jury considered he was fairly blameless in the matter, it appeared to him (his Lordship) that Tls. 3,000, which was the amount claimed, was very small compensation. The Jury would consider the evidence on both sides, and if they thought the petitioner had contributed more or less to the unfortunate seduction of his wife, they would award him what they felt disposed.

The Jury then retired, and were absent for about ten minutes. Upon returning,

The Jury found that the co-respondent had committed adultery with the respondent, and they assessed the damages at the full amount claimed.

His Lordship awarded costs to the petitioner, and also gave him the custody of the children of the marriage.

SCOTT'S Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites acts both as food and medicine. It not only gives flesh and strength by virtue of its own nutritious properties, but creates an appetite for food that builds up the wasted body. Read the following:—"Scott's Emulsion is in my opinion an excellent and valuable compound. I have given it to consumptive patients and have been delighted with the results obtained. It is pleasant to the taste and can be borne by the most sensitive stomach."—E. A. RODWAY, M.D., Butter-Knowle, Darlington. Any Chemist can supply it.—Sole Agents for Hongkong and the Empire of China:—Watkins & Co., Hongkong.—[*Advt.*

To-day's Advertisements.

ROTHEN MARK LODGE, No. 264.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in the FREEMASONS' HALL, Zetland Street, on THURSDAY, the 28th instant, at 8.30 for 9 p.m. precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited to attend.

Hongkong, 21st March, 1895. [378

"MILBURN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR KOBE (DIRECT).

THE Steamship

"PORT ADELAIDE,"

Captain Morgan, will be despatched for the above Port on SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 21st March, 1895. [377

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW.

THE Company's Steamship

"HAITAN,"

Captain Goddard, will be despatched for the above Ports on SUNDAY, the 24th instant, at Daylight.

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DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 21st March, 1895. [379

Intimations.

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A COMPOUND CONCENTRATED EXTRACT TONIC AND ALTERATIVE

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FOR COLDS, COUGHS, AND ALL THROAT AND LUNG COMPLAINTS.

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To-day's Advertisements.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND BOMBAY.

THE Steamship

"AZAMOR,"

Captain Nicholls, will be despatched as above on THURSDAY, the 28th instant, at 5 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Hongkong, 21st March, 1895. [380

PROGRAMME OF
SKY RACES
TO BE HELD IN THE
HAPPY VALLEY,
ON
SATURDAY, THE 20TH APRIL.

1.—HALF-MILE RACE.—Prize Presented. For all China Ponies; weight, for inches as per scale with 12lbs. added. Subscription Griffins of 1894/95, allowed 7lbs.; *bona fide* Polo Ponies and Hacks, allowed 12lbs; Second to receive $10; Third to save Stake. Entrance, $3.

2.—POLO SCURRY.—Prize Presented. For all *bona fide* Polo Ponies; catch weights over 11st. 7lbs.; Second to save Stake; Entrance, $2. A quarter-of-a-mile.

3.—ONE MILE HANDICAP.—A forced entry for all China Ponies entered at this Sky Meeting (except in races 2 and 7). Entrance, $1; Entries left in after 17th April, $4.00 extra. Entrance fees with $10 added to go to the Winner; Second to receive $20; Third to save Stake.

4.—THREE-QUARTER-MILE RACE.—Prize Presented. Second to receive $10; Third to save Stake. For Subscription Griffins of any year; Weight for inches as per scale. Winners and placed Ponies at any Race Meeting in Hongkong or China (Off-Days not to count), 5lbs. and 3lbs. extra respectively. Penalties accumulative.

5.—STEEPLECHASE.—Prize Presented. Second to receive $10; Third to save stake. For all China Ponies; weight for inches as per scale; Ponies other than Subscription Griffins and *bona fide* Polo Ponies and Hacks, to carry 12st.; previous Winners and placed Ponies in a Steeplechase 10lbs. and 5lbs. respectively; Entrance. $3.00. From the Black Rock, Once Round and in.

6.—FIVE FURLONGS RACE.—Prize Presented. Second to receive $10; Third to save stake. For all China Ponies; weight for inches as per scale; previous Winners and placed Ponies at this Sky Meeting, 7lbs. and 3lbs. extra respectively; Hacks and *bona fide* Polo Ponies, allowed 7lbs. Entrance, $3.

7.—LADIES NOMINATION RACE.—Three Prizes Presented. To Saddle a pony on the Course at the winning post mount ride round a post about 150 yards distant; return dismount and receive a cigar and a box of matches from a Lady, light the cigar, mount, ride over the same course again. First past the winning post with cigar alight and girths tight to win. Entrance $1.

8.—CHAMPIONS CUP.—Presented, Second to receive $20; Third to save Stake. For all China Ponies; weight for inches as per scale. Entrance $5. One-mile-and-a-quarter.

ENTRIES CLOSE TO
HART BUCK,
Hon. Secretary,
Sky Meetings and Gymkhana Committee,

on SATURDAY, the 13th April, at 5 P.M.

Hongkong, 21st March, 1895. [381

Masonic.

VICTORIA LODGE

OF HONGKONG, No. 1026.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in the FREEMASONS' HALL, Zetland Street, TO-MORROW, the 22nd instant, at 5 for 5.30 p.m. precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited.

Hongkong, 19th March, 1895. [370

VICTORIA CHAPTER,

No. 525, E.C.

AN EMERGENCY CONVOCATION of the above CHAPTER will be held in the FREEMASONS' HALL, Zetland Street, on TUESDAY, the 26th instant, at 8.30 for 9 p.m. precisely. Visiting Companions are cordially invited to attend.

Hongkong, 18th March, 1895. [367

"DERMATOL,"

MANUFACTURED by FARBWERKE, HÖCHST a/M.; its effect in stimulating the closing up of WOUNDS, and in internal administration against diarrhoea, is described as amazing.

DR. KNORR'S
LION BRAND
ANTIPYRINE.

(DOSE FOR ADULTS 15 TO 35 GRAINS TROY.

Is the most approved and most efficacious remedy in cases of HEADACHE, MIGRAINE, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, FEVER, TYPHUS, INFLUENZA, DENGUE, ERYSIPELAS, HOOPING COUGH, and many other complaints. It is also the very best Antiseptic. Highly recommended by the Medical Faculty. Ask for Dr. KNORR'S ANTIPYRINE! Each Tin bears the Inventor's signature "Dr. KNORR" in red letters.

To be had at every reputed Chemist and Druggist.

Supplies constantly on hand at the China Export Import and Bank Campagnie.

Beware of spurious imitations.

Hongkong, 7th April, 1894. [446

Hotels.

PEAK HOTEL.

OPEN ALL THE YEAR ROUND.

THIS commodious and well appointed HOTEL, situated at a height of 1,250 feet above sea-level, has just been thoroughly re-decorated, renovated and re-furnished, and a NEW WING has been built, which commands magnificent Views of the Harbour and mainland of China.

SPECIAL SUMMER RATES,
(FROM APRIL 1ST TO OCTOBER 31ST).

One person, per day	$ 4.00
One person, per month ...$75 to	90.00
Married couple (occupying one room) per day	7.00
Married couple (occupying one room) per month	150.00
Married couple (occupying two rooms) per month	170.00

For further particulars, apply to
THE MANAGER,
New Victoria Hotel.

Hongkong, 16th March, 1895. [26

BAY VIEW HOTEL.

THE "RAMSGATE" OF HONGKONG,
(On Shau-ki-wan Road.)

THE POPULAR SUMMER RESORT, and TERMINUS of the only pleasant DRIVE to be had on the Island. "BAY VIEW" occupies the best situation on the Shau-ki-wan Road, commands an excellent view of the Harbour, and is always open to the cool breezes from the Southward. Steam-launches can at any time come alongside the jetty adjoining the spacious lawn.

To the other attractions of this popular resort BATHING PAVILIONS have been added, and a LAUNCH runs from the NEW PEDDER'S WHARF to BAY VIEW every half-hour after 5 P.M. daily.

Private Dinners or Tiffins prepared in First-class style on the shortest notice, and Meals can be served at all hours.

Hongkong, 13th August, 1894. [19

FUJIYA HOTEL,
MIYANOSHITA,
HAKONE.
Four and a half hours from Yokohama.

FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATION.
NATURAL HOT SPRINGS.

THE ELECTRIC LIGHT IN ALL THE BUILDINGS.

TWO ENGLISH BILLIARD TABLES.

EXCELLENT CUISINE.

SPECIAL RATES MADE FOR A PROLONGED STAY.

S. N. YAMAGUCHI,
Proprietor.

23]

THOMAS' GRILL ROOMS,
(Corner of Queen's Road and Duddell Street.)

THE Undersigned has always thought that such a place as this was the one thing needed to fit in between HOTEL LIFE and the PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE—providing it be First-class in every detail. A place where one may have his GRILLED CHOP or STEAK at any hour of the Day, up to 11 P.M.; or later if notice be given. He is also prepared to SUPPLY MEALS to PRIVATE PARTIES per MENU or ORDER—the Parties sending Dishes, &c., for same—and Cash. Terms:—

Breakfast ...per meal	$0.75	...per Month	$12
Tiffin..... "	$0.75	... "	$20
Dinner ..... "	$1.25	... "	$25
Breakfast, Tiffin and Dinner...		"	$45
Breakfast and Tiffin		"	$30
Tiffin and Dinner		"	$40

SPECIAL TIFFINS and DINNERS served in Excellent Style at short notice.

W. THOMAS,
Proprietor.

Hongkong, 14th June, 1894. [37

To be Let.

TO LET.

DWELLING HOUSES:—
"HIGHCLERE," at MAGAZINE GAP.
"RAVENSHILL" WEST, on ROBINSON ROAD.
"DUNHEVED" in ROBINSON ROAD (partly Furnished).
DES VŒUX VILLAS at THE PEAK.
FLOORS in BLUE BUILDINGS.
FLOORS in ELGIN STREET, PEEL STREET and STAUNTON STREET.
FLOORS in No. 5, SHELLEY STREET.

GODOWNS:—
BLUE BUILDINGS.
No. 7A, PRAYA CENTRAL.

Apply to
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 5th March, 1895 17

TO LET AT MACAO.

FOR ONE YEAR OR LESS, FROM 1ST MAY NEXT.

SANTA SANCHA—A Seaside Residence with Large Garden. House partly Furnished.

Permission to view obtainable on Premises.

For Terms, apply to
Messrs. HERBERT DENT & Co.,
Canton.

Macao, 16th March, 1895. [366

HONGKONG TIMBER YARD, WANCHAI.

OREGON PINE SPARS and LUMBER Always on Hand.

L. MALLORY.

Hongkong, 24th June, 1887. [918

The Share Market.

LATEST QUOTATIONS.

BANKS.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.—155 per cent., buyers.

The National Bank of China, Ld.—on £8.0.0. paid up,—$20, buyers.

The National Bank of China, Ld.—Founders shares, nominal.

The Bank of China, Japan & the Straits, Ld.—nominal.

The Bank of China, Japan & the Straits, Ld.—Founders shares—£5, buyers.

CHINESE LOANS.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1886 E—11 per cent. premium.

MARINE INSURANCES.

Union Insurance Society of Canton—$152½ per share, buyers.

China Traders' Insurance Company—$64½ per share, buyers.

North China Insurance—Tls. 205 per share, sellers.

Canton Insurance Company, Limited—$160 per share, buyers.

Yangtsze Insurance Association—$95, buyers.

On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 15 per share.

The Straits Insurance Co., Ld.—$22 per share, sales and sellers.

FIRE INSURANCES.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—$175 per share, buyers.

China Fire Insurance Company—$77 per share, buyers.

The Straits Fire Insurance Co., Ld., $2 per share, buyers.

SHIPPING.

Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—$30 per share, sales and sellers.

China and Manila Steam Ship Company—$63, sellers.

Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—$42, sales and buyers.

Douglas Steamship Company—$50½, buyers.

China Mutual Shippers Co., Ld.—(Preference)—£7 per share, buyers.

China Mutual Shippers Co., Ld.—(Ordinary)—£1 per share, buyers.

REFINERIES.

China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—$135 per share, sellers.

Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—$48, sales and buyers.

MINING.

Punlom Mining Co.—(Ordinary)—$6 per share, sellers.

Punlom Mining Co.—(Preference)—$1.75 per share, buyers.

The Tonkin Gold Mining Co., Limited—$4 per share, buyers.

The New Belmont Gold Mining Co., Limited—£7 per share, sales and buyers.

Société Française des Charbonnages du Tonkin—$70 per share, sellers.

The Tonkin Mining and Trading Co., Limited—$4.30, sales and buyers.

DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—85 per cent. premium, buyers.

Geo. Lemuel & Co., Limited—$15 per share, sellers.

Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company—$36 per share, sales and sellers.

Wanchai Warehouse Co., Ld.—$37½ per share, sellers.

HOTELS.

Hongkong Hotel Company—$9 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Hotel Co.'s Six per-cent. Debentures—nominal.

The Kharsan Hotel Co., Limited—nominal.

LANDS AND BUILDING.

The Kowloon Land Investment Co., Limited—$9 per share, sellers.

The Hongkong Land Investment Co., Limited—$17, sellers.

The West Point Buildings Co., Limited—$15 per share, sellers.

Humphreys' Estate and Finance Co., Ld.—$14 per share, sellers.

DISPENSARIES.

A. Watson & Co., Limited—$9½, buyers.

Dai[illegible] & Co., Limited—$1 per share.

MISCELLANEOUS.

[illegible] Dairy Farm Co., Limited—$5½ per share, buyers.

H. [illegible] Co., Limited—$5 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Boys' Manufacturing Company, Limited—$130 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Gas Company—$125 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Ice Company—$76 per share, buyers.

Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—$30 per share, sellers.

The Hongkong Brick and Cement Co., Limited—[illegible], buyers.

The China Island Cement Co.—$6½, buyers.

The Hongkong Electric Light Co., Limited—$[illegible]75, sales and sellers.

The Hongkong High-Level Tramway Co., Limited—$70, buyers.

Campbell, Moore & Co., Ld.—$2 per share.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON—Bank, T. T.	2/0⅝
Bank Bills, on demand	2/0⅝
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	2/0⅝
Credits at 4 months' sight	2/0⅞
Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight	2/1
ON PARIS—	
Bank Bills, on demand	2.56
Credits, at 4 months' sight	2.62
ON INDIA:—	
T. T.	185½
On Demand	185¾
ON SHANGHAI—	
Bank, T. T.	71½
Private, 30 days' sight	72½
Sovereigns (Bank's buying rate)	$9.65
Silver (per oz.)	28⅞

Post Office.

MAIL WILL CLOSE—

For Swatow, Singapore, and Bangkok.—Per *Kong Beng* to-morrow, the 22nd instant, at 9.30 A.M.

For Saigon.—Per *Jacob Diederichsen* to-morrow, the 22nd instant, at 3.30 P.M.

VISITORS AT THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

Mr. & Mrs. A. Barnes.	Mrs. Hodgins.
Mr. J. W. Bolles.	Mr. G. Hoppester.
Mr. G. C. Bouman.	Mr. J. Kingborn.
Mr. W. J. Canter.	Mr. W. Krumme.
Mr. J. D. Clark.	Mr. J. Lopez.
Capt. and Mrs. Combe and child.	Mr. Hugh MacCallum.
	Mr. J. McWilliams.
Mr. H. Crombie.	Mr. J. P. Miller.
Captain Craig.	Mr. T. Mitchell.
Mr. W. A. Duff.	Mr. J. de Navarro.
Mr. D. Fargg.	Col. & Mrs. O'Gorman.
Mr. G. Fenwick.	Mrs. Ommaney.
Mr. D. Graham.	Mr. W. Parfitt.
Mr. C. Harris.	Mr. Schomburg.
Mr. A. Haupt.	Mr. F. Schuren.
Mr. A. H. Hewlett.	Mr. & Mrs. J. P. Thomas and child.
Mr. and Mrs. Higgins and family.	Mr. Udell.
Mr. P. Hilliges.	Mr. M. Vandevelde.

VISITORS AND RESIDENTS AT THE PEAK HOTEL.

Mr. M. G. Allen.	Mrs. G. Holmes.
Mr. F. G. Becke.	Mr. B. Layton.
Mr. J. G. Buckle.	Mr. F. D. Maclean.
Mr. J. A. E. Chaudet.	Mr. Medhurst.
Miss Coe.	Major and Mrs. Moore.
Mr. H. Crombie.	Mr. J. Rankin.
Mr. R. P. Dinnie.	Mr. H. W. Robertson.
Mr. J. P. Dowling.	Mr. Sandilands.
Mr. D. Farquharson.	Mr. and Mrs. Sassoon.
Mr. & Mrs. A. Findlay-Smith and family.	Mr. F. H. Slaghek.
	Mrs. A. Smith.
Mr. and Mrs. Goldman.	Mr. A. G. Stokes.
Mr. W. S. Harrison.	Mr. A. B. Skottowe.
Mr. Geo. Holmes.	Rev. and Mrs. Vallings.

MAILS EXPECTED.

THE FRENCH MAIL.

The Messageries Maritimes Co.'s steamer *Oxus*, with the outward French mail, left Saigon on the 18th instant, and may be expected here to-day.

THE ENGLISH MAIL.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Pekin*, with the outward English mail, left Singapore on the 18th instant, and may be expected here on the 26th.

THE CANADIAN MAIL.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Co.'s steamer *Empress of China*, from Vancouver on the 4th instant, left Yokohama on the 18th for Kobe, Shanghai and Hongkong.

THE INDIAN MAIL.

The steamer *Arratoon Apcar*, from Calcutta, left Singapore on the 18th instant, and may be expected here on the 25th.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The D. D. R. steamer *Priok*, from Hamburg left Singapore on the 16th instant, and may be expected here to-morrow.

The Navigazione Generale Italiana steamer *Risagno* left Bombay on the 8th instant, and may be expected here on the 28th.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Bombay* left Bombay on the 11th instant, and may be expected here on the 29th.

The steamer *Arroyo* left Bombay on the afternoon of the 15th instant, and may be expected here on the 5th proximo.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

CHINGTU, British steamer, 1,459, R. Innes, 20th March,—Sydney 28th Feb., General.—Butterfield & Swire.

MONGKUT, British steamer, 859, J. E. Farrell, 21st March,—Bangkok, and Koh-si-chang 13th March, Rice and General.—Yuen Fat Hong.

MATHILDE, German steamer, 600, P. Moes, 21st March,—Saigon 17th March, Rice.—Lee Wing & Co.

SABINE RICKMERS, German steamer, 508, T. Saunders, 21st March,—Amoy 20th March, Ballast.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.

CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.

Kwong-mo, British steamer, for Amoy, &c.
Phra Nang, British steamer, for Hoihow, &c.
Cromarty, British steamer, for Swatow, &c.
Chingtu, British steamer, for Shanghai.
Thales, British steamer, for Swatow, &c.
Myrmidon, British steamer, for Singapore.

DEPARTURES.

March 20, *Coloma*, American bark, for San Francisco.
March 21, *Tamarind*, Norwegian steamer, for Bangkok.
March 21, *Africa*, Portuguese transport, for Macao.
March 21, *Shantung*, British str., for Saigon.
March 21, *Fuz*, British steamer, for Saigon
March 21, *Phra Nang*, British str., for Hoihow and Bangkok.
March 21, *Sarpedon*, British str., for Amoy, &c.
March 21, *Kwong-mo*, British steamer, for Amoy and Tamsui.

PASSENGERS—ARRIVED.

Per *Chingtu*, from Sydney.—Messrs. J. P. Miller, W. F. Stevenson, and 3 Europeans.

Per *Mongkut*, from Bangkok, &c.—67 Chinese.

REPORTS.

The British steamship *Chingtu* left Sydney at 3 p.m. on the 28th ultimo, and had light to moderate winds and fine weather up to Cabra; thence to port had usual fresh monsoon and high sea.

The British steamship *Mongkut*, from Bangkok, left Koh-si-chang on the 13th instant. From Koh-si-chang to Cape Varella had light winds and fine weather. From Cape Varella to North Reef had heavy confused sea and strong monsoon. From North Reef to port had fresh monsoon and high north-easterly sea.

SHIPPING IN HONGKONG

STEAMERS.

BRUNHILDE, German steamer, 886, J. Bibile, 20th March,—Canton 20th March, General.—Wieler & Co.

CROMARTY, British steamer, 1,864, W. S. Duncan, 12th March,—Samarang 4th March, Sugar.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

ELAX, British steamer, 2,612, W. Daniel, 20th March,—Yokohama 13th March, General.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.

ESMERALDA, British steamer, 966, G. A. Tayler, 18th March,—Manila 15th March, General.—Shewan & Co.

FAME, British steamer, 117, Captain Stopani,—Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co.'s tug.

FREJR, Danish steamer, 397, C. L. Strand, 15th March,—Pakhoi 12th March, and Hoihow 14th, General.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.

HAITAN, British steamer, 1,183, F. D. Goddard, 15th March,—Foochow 12th March, Amoy 13th, and Swatow 14th, General.—D. Lapraik & Co.

JACOB DIEDERICHSEN, German steamer, 623, H. Schlaikjer, 18th March,—Iloilo 14th March, Sugar.—Butterfield & Swire.

KONG BENG, British steamer, 850, B. Brooke Pigot, 18th March,—Bangkok 11th March, General.—Yuen Fat Hong.

MYRMIDON, British steamer, 1,816, R. J. Brown, 20th March,—Shanghai 17th March, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

NORGE, Norwegian steamer, 1,924, R. Paulsen, 18th March,—Batoum 1st Feb., Petroleum.—Order.

PRAYA, 103, Captain MacIsaac.—Hongkong Government Tender.

STRATHAVON, British steamer, 1,740, J. M. Sim, 20th March,—Saigon 14 h March, Rice and Paddy.—Dodwell, Carlill & Co.

STRATHMORE, British steamer, 2,300, A. L. Cunningham, 13th March,—Java 3rd March, Sugar.—Butterfield & Swire.

SWATOW, German steamer, 632, H. Brorsen, 13th March,—Bangkok 5th March, Rice.—Melchers & Co.

THALES, British steamer, 820, H. Bathurst, 20th March,—Taiwanfoo 16th March, Amoy 18th, and Swatow 19th, General.—D. Lapraik & Co.

SAILING VESSELS.

GERARD C. ROBBY, American ship, 1,190, Shurtley, 1st March,—New York 11th Oct., Kerosene Oil.—Order.

GEO. R. SKOLFIELD, American ship, 1,645, S. S. Dunning, 2nd March,—Newcastle, N.S.W., 5th January, Coal.—Butterfield & Swire.

KITTY, British bark, 803, Herd, 25th Feb.,—Quinhon 13th Feb., Salt.—Musso & Co

LUCY A. NICKEL, American bark, 1,330, Colson, 10th March,—Amoy 4th March, General.—Carlowitz & Co.

MOHEGAN, American bark, 963, Johnston, 1st March,—Honolulu 25th January, Ballast.—Order.

RAJAH, German ship, 1,245, Joh. Bellmer, 18th Jan.,—Cardiff 1st Sept., Coal.—Order.

SACHEM, American ship, 1,312, J. C. Bartlett, 11th Jan.,—Hiogo 30th Dec., General.—Siemssen & Co.

TILLIE E. STARTRICK, American ship, 1,951, E. Curtis, 28th Jan.,—Shanghai 24th Jan., Ballast.—Shewan & Co.

For Sale.

MELLIN'S FOOD,
FOR INFANTS AND IVALIDS.

HAVING been appointed SOLE AGENTS for this Port, the Undersigned are prepared to Supply MELLIN'S FOOD and other MELLIN'S SPECIALITIES in large or small quantities at very favourable charges. Special term to the Trade.

KAY & Co.,
Sole Agents,
26, Hollywood Road.

Hongkong, 19th March, 1895. [373

FOR SALE OR HIRE.

THE DWELLING HOUSE on MAMOI HILL, PAGODA ANCHORAGE, lately occupied by Captain SAUNDERS.
Immediate Possession can be taken.
For further particulars apply to
CAPTAIN J. C. SAUNDERS,
Amoy,
or
BROCKETT & Co.,
Foochow.

Amoy, 2nd February, 1895. [219

THE FREDERICKSBURG BREWERY CO.'S
LIGHT PALE ALE,
Unsurpassed in quality
and highly recommended
by persons of
Refined taste.
Makes a delicious and
comforting drink
during Summer Months.
H. E. BOTTLEWALLA,
SOLE AGENT,
No. 2, D'Aguilar Street.

Hongkong, 5th March, 1895. [197

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & Co.,
WINE and SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, LONDON AND GLASGOW.
13, Queen's Road,

Hongkong, 24th August, 1894. [25

J. DENIS, HENRY MOUNIÉ & CO.
COGNAC.
ESTABLISHED 1858.
TRADE MARK.
ENTERED AT STATIONERS' HALL.
BRANDY
OF
EXCEPTIONAL PURITY
AND
EXCELLENCE.
Proprietors of large Vineyards and Distilleries.
Apply to:—PIERRE MARTY, Esq., Hongkong.
M. OPPENHEIMER & Co., Paris, Agents.

FOR SALE.

JAPAN HAND-MADE PAPERS.
JAPAN PRINTING PAPERS.
JAPAN COPYING PAPERS.
JAPAN WALL PAPERS.
&c., &c., &c.
PRICES VERY MODERATE.

ORDERS respectfully solicited by the Undersigned.

MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA,
8, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 9th January, 1894. [28

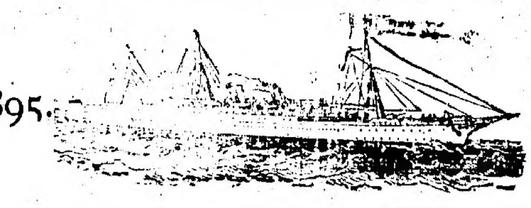
CHS. J. GAUPP & CO.,
CHRONOMETER, WATCH, and CLOCK-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, SILVER-SMITHS, and OPTICIANS.
CHARTS and BOOKS.
NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS.
Sole Agents for Louis Audemars' Watches awarded the highest Prizes at every Exhibition and for Voigtländer and Zeiss's CELEBRATED OPERA GLASSES, MARINE GLASSES and SPYGLASSES.
No. 8, Queen's Road Central. [698

G. FALCONER & CO.,
WATCH and CHRONOMETER MANUFACTURERS and JEWELLERS.
NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHARTS and BOOKS.
No. 48, Queen's Road Central. [697

LEVY HERMANOS.
AND AT
SHANGHAI, MANILA, ILOILO & PARIS.
JEWELLERY, DIAMONDS, WATCH, CHRONOMETER & CLOCKMAKERS,
Also
GENERAL IMPORT & EXPORT.
10, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
Opposite the Telegraph Office.

Mails.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

1895.  1895.

SAFETY. SPEED. PUNCTUALITY.

THE FAST ROUTE BETWEEN CHINA, JAPAN AND EUROPE, VIA CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

(CALLING AT SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND VICTORIA, B.C.)
Twin Screw Steamships—6,000 Tons—10,000 Horse Power—Speed 19 knots.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

EMPRESS OF CHINA...Comdr. R. Archibald, R.N.R....WEDNESDAY, 10th April.
EMPRESS OF INDIA...Comdr. O. P. Marshall, R.N.R...WEDNESDAY, 1st May.
EMPRESS OF JAPAN...Comdr. G. A. Lee, R.N.R.....WEDNESDAY, 22nd May.

THE magnificent Steamships of this Line pass through the famous INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and usually make the voyage YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER (B.C.) in 12 DAYS, making close connection at Vancouver with the PALATIAL TRANS-CONTINENTAL TRAINS of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY leaving there daily, and cross the Continent FROM THE PACIFIC TO THE ATLANTIC WITHOUT CHANGE. Close connection is made at Montreal, Quebec, Halifax, New York and Boston with all Trans-Atlantic Lines, which passengers to Great Britain and the Continent are given choice of.

Passengers Booked through to all principal points and AROUND THE WORLD. Return tickets to various points at reduced rates, Good for 4, 6, 9 and 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES (First-class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.

CIRCULAR PACIFIC TICKETS Hongkong to Vancouver, Vancouver to Sydney Australia, *via* Honolulu, and Sydney to Hongkong *via* Brisbane and Torres Straits, Good for 9 months, £100.

The attractive features of this Company's route, embraces its PALATIAL STEAMSHIPS, (second to none in the World), the LUXURIANCE OF ITS TRANS-CONTINENTAL TRAINS (the Company having received the highest award for same at recent Chicago World's Exhibition) and the diversity of MAGNIFICENT MOUNTAIN AND LAKE SCENERY through which the Line passes.

THE DINING CARS and MOUNTAIN HOTELS of this route are owned and operated by the Company, and their appointments and Cuisine are unexcelled.

For further information, Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage, &c., apply to

D. E. BROWN, General Agent,
Pedder's Street.

Hongkong, 20th March, 1895. [3

U. S. MAIL LINE.
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

City of Peking (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea and Yokohama)	Wednesday, 17th April, at Noon.
China (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama & Honolulu)	Tuesday, 30th April, at Noon.
Peru (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea and Yokohama)	Saturday, 18th May, at Noon.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship
"CITY OF PEKING"
will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, *via* NAGASAKI, KOBE, INLAND SEA and YOKOHAMA on WEDNESDAY, the 17th April, at Noon, taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Steamers of this line pass through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and call at Honolulu, and passengers are allowed to break their journey at any point *en route*.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers, and to the principal cities of the United States or Canada. Rates may be obtained on application.

Passengers holding through ORDERS TO EUROPE have the choice of Overland Rail Routes from San Francisco, including the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER and RIO GRANDE, and NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAYS; also the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY on payment of $10 Gold in addition to the regular tariff rate.

Passengers holding Orders FOR OVERLAND CITIES in the United States have, between SAN FRANCISCO and CHICAGO, the option of the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVERs nd RIO GRANDE, and other direct connecting Railways, and from Chicago to destination the choice of direct lines.

Particulars of the various routes can be had on application.

Special rates (first class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Service, to European Officers in service of China and Japan, and to Government officials and their families.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States, via Overland Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Points beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Office in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 7, Praya Central.

J. S. VAN BUREN, Agent.

Hongkong, 9th March, 1895. [1

OCCIDENTAL & ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE;
VIA
THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS,
AND
ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING STEAMERS.

VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

Gaelic (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama & Honolulu)	Tuesday, 9th April, at Noon.
Belgic (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea and Yokohama)	Thursday, 9th May, at Noon.
Coptic (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama & Honolulu)	Tuesday, 28th May, at Noon.

THE Steamship
"GAELIC"
will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, *via* NAGASAKI, KOBE, INLAND SEA, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, on TUESDAY, the 9th April, at Noon. Connection being made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai.

Steamers of this line pass through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and call at Honolulu, and passengers are allowed to break their journey at any point *en route*.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers, and to the principal cities of the United States or Canada. Rates, and particulars of the various Routes may be obtained upon application.

Special rates (First-class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, to European Officials in service of China and Japan, and to Government officials and their families.

Passengers who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or *vice versa*) within one year, will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. *This allowance does not apply to through fares for China and Japan to Europe.*

All PARCEL PACKAGES should be marked to address in full; and same will be received at the Company's Office until FIVE P.M. the day previous to sailing.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Points beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Offices, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 7, Praya Central.

J. S. VAN BUREN, Agent.

Hongkong, 20th March, 1895. [2

F. BLACKHEAD & CO.,
SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS, COAL AND PROVISION MERCHANTS, NAVAL CONTRACTORS AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
PRAYA CENTRAL, HONGKONG.
SOLE AGENTS FOR
HARTMANN'S RAHTJEN'S GENUINE COMPOSITION RED HAND BRAND.
HARTMANN'S GREY PAINT.
DAIMLER'S PATENT MOTOR LAUNCHES
&c., &c., &c.
EVERY KIND OF
SHIP'S STORES AND REQUISITES ALWAYS IN STOCK
AT
REASONABLE PRICES.

Hongkong, 14th July, 1893. [792

NOTICE.

THE BEST PREVENTIVE OF ALL INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

SANITARY SOFT SOAP. "JEYES' FLUID" THE BEST DISINFECTANT. DISINFECTANT SOAPS.

AVOID ALL RISK OF OUTBREAK BY ITS USE.

W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co.,
Bank Buildings.

Hongkong, 9th March, 1895. [6

Mails

NORTHERN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP AND RAILROAD COMPANIES.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

Victoria	Tuesday	April 23rd.
Tacoma	Tuesday	May 14th.
Sikh	Tuesday	June 4th.
A Steamer...	Tuesday	June 25th.

THE Steamship
"VICTORIA,"
Captain J. Panton, R.N.R., sailing at Noon, on TUESDAY, the 23rd April, will proceed to VICTORIA, B.C., and TACOMA, *via* SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Japan, Pacific Coast Points, and to Canadian and United States Points.

Consular Invoices of Goods for United States Points should be in quadruplicate; and one copy must be sent forward by the steamer to the care of the Freight Agent, Northern Pacific Railroad, Tacoma, Wash.

Parcels must be sent to our Office with address marked in full by 5 P.M. on the day previous to sailing.

For further information as to Passage or Freight, apply to

DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 20th March, 1895. [4

Intimations.

MEE CHEUNG,
PHOTOGRAPHER,
TOP FLOOR OF ICE HOUSE, IN *Ice-House Road.*

IS now in a position, in his New and Commodious Premises, to eclipse, as heretofore, ALL PHOTOGRAPHIC ART PRACTICED in the Colony or in any part of the Far East.

GROUPS AND VIEWS
a speciality.

Hongkong, 22nd September, 1894. [29

DENTISTRY.

DR. I. SAKATA (from Japan),
Mr. SUI SANG,
DENTAL SURGEONS.
53, Queen's Road Central.
First Class Dentistry and Moderate Fees.
Consultation Free.

Hongkong, 9th April, 1894. [33

SIEN TING,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 10, D'AGUILAR STREET.
TERMS VERY MODERATE,
Consultation free.

Hongkong, 27th September, 1894. [30

DENTISTRY.

FIRST CLASS WORKMANSHIP
AND
MODERATE FEES.

MR. WONG TAI-FONG,
Surgeon Dentist,
(Formerly articled Apprentice, and latterly assistant to Dr. ROGERS),
HAS REMOVED
TO
THE BANK BUILDINGS,
QUEEN'S ROAD,
(Opposite Hongkong Hotel).

CONSULTATION FREE.

Hongkong, 27th July, 1891. [74

FLOUR.

IF YOU WANT GOOD BREAD
USE

AND TAKE NO OTHER

A CURE FOR ASTHMA!!!
GRIMAULT'S
INDIAN CIGARETTES

Asthmatic people who suffer from Oppression in breathing, stifling sensations, Hoarseness, and Loss of voice, Nervous coughs, Laryngitis, Colds, with Wheezing, Bronchitis, Insomnia, Catarrhal affections, and difficulty in Expectoration, are promptly relieved by these Cigarettes.

GRIMAULT & CO., Paris, Sold by all Chemists.

GRIMAULT'S
Matico Capsules
AND INJECTION

Renowned Physicians prescribe Grimault's Matico as the most active and at the same time the most inoffensive remedy in the treatment of Acute and Chronic Discharges. These Capsules, unlike Copaiba, have not the inconvenience of producing Nausea.

MATICO INJECTION is used in recent cases AND MATICO CAPSULES in the more chronic cases

GRIMAULT & Co., Paris. Sold by all Chemists.

Printed and Published by CHESNEY DUNCAN, No. 6, Pedder's Hill, in the city of Victoria, Hongkong.